

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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HOW THE AMIR KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH WESTERN AFFAIRS: HIS MAJESTY READING THE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM AUTHORITATIVE SKETCHES.

The Amir is a constant reader of "The Illustrated London News" and "The Sketch." He looks forward to Thursday, the day when the papers arrive, and if they are not sent in promptly he asks the reason why. The official translator turns into Persian all the descriptions of the pictures, and anything relating to the Amir is written on the margin in red, the rest in black. Arrows are put in pointing to particular persons. He reads in the study or the garden. In winter the study is lighted and heated by electricity. The Amir is very quick to take hints from our pictures. From one of them he took the idea for the open-air festival which he gave in celebration of his last birthday.

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THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE

For FEBRUARY. PRICE ONE SHILLING. Contents. FRÄULEIN SCHMIDT AND MR. ANSTRUTHER. Letters XLV.—XLVII. By the Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF PICTURES. By Lionel Cust, M.V.O. TEMPORA MUTANTUR. By the Right Hon. Sir Almon West, G.C.B. UNDER THE RED CROSS IN 1870. By C. Stein. JENNY LIND. A Memory. By E.V.B. THE MAN WITH THE MATCHES. By Alice Spinner. FOUR CENTURIES OF BOOK PRICES. By A. W. Pollard. ALMA MATER FILIO. By A. D. Godley. THE LISBON OF RUPERT AND BLAKE. By Dora Greenwell McChesney. THE FLOATING LIGHT. By W. J. Batchelder. BROWNING OUT WEST. By Frederick Morgan Padelford, Ph.D. SHOOTING WILD FOWL FROM GAZES. By C. G. Barrington, C.B. THE BROKEN ROAD. Chap. IV.—VI. By A. E. W. Mason, M.P. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE. MR. TREE. Every Evening at 8, SHAKESPEARE'S ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2. Tel.: 1777 Gerrard.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H LLOYD REID (Westbrook).—We regret the error. White's ninth move should be B to B 4th, and Black's tenth move should be P to Q 4th.

GENERAL HUTCHINSON (Stratford-on-Avon).—Solution of No. 3264 is 1. Kt to B 5th, etc.

K P DE, M.A. (Rangoon).—Your solutions are all correct. Problem shall be examined, but it is always best to send solution with the position.

R H COOPER (Malbone, Galveston, U.S.A.).—Thanks for problem.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3255, 3256, and 3264 received from K P DE, M.A. (Rangoon); of No. 3265 from K P DE, M.A., and V C (Cape Town); of No. 3266 from Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India) and H P DE, M.A. (Rangoon); of No. 3267 from A H Brasher (Lahore); of No. 3268 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3269 from James M K Lupton (Richmond), and C K Ogden (Fleetwood); of No. 3270 from Rev. C G Wilkinson (Waresley), C K Ogden, and James M K Lupton; of No. 3271 from Clement C Danby, S J England (South Woodford), Richard Murphy (Wexford), Rev. C G Wilkinson, T Roberts, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Stettin, Souza Couto (Lisbon), M G Bedford (Brighton), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), C E Perugini, and James M K Lupton (Richmond).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3272 received from Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Albert Wolf (Putney), Charles Burnett, R J Murray (Bournemouth), Colonel J F Worledge (Upper Norwood), P T L (Rugby), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), J Hopkinson (Derby), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Walter S Forrester (Bristol), K R B F (Haywards Heath), Sorrento, F Henderson (Leeds), E J Winter-Wood, Shadforth, R Worters (Canterbury), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), and A Groves (Southend).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS received from C K Ogden (Fleetwood), C E Perugini, R Murphy (Wexford), Stettin, H S Brandreth, Eugene Henry, E J Winter Wood, C R Jones, R Worters (Canterbury), Charles Burnett, G Stillingfleet Johnson, Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Clement C Danby, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Sorrento, S J England (South Woodford), Walter S Forrester (Bristol), F Dixon (Colchester), F Smee, Daniel F, and J M K Lupton (Richmond).

SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS.—No. 1, Q to R sq; No. 2, Kt to Kt 3rd; No. 3, Q to K 8th; No. 4, Q to K sq; No. 5, Kt to Q 5th; No. 6, B to Q 2nd.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3271.—By H. RODNEY

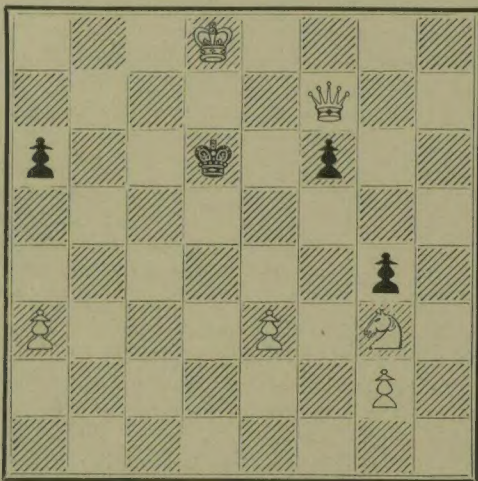
WHITE. 1. Q to R 8th 2. Q takes P (ch) 3. Kt mates

BLACK. K to Q 3rd K takes Q

If Black play 1. K to B 3rd or P to Q 3rd, 2. Q to Q Kt 8th; 1. P to Q 4th, Q to B 6th; and if 1. P to K 5th, 2. Q to Q 4th, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3274.—By MAX J. MEYER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Game played in a telegraph match between New South Wales (Mr. CRACKENTHORP) and Victoria (Mr. WITTON).

(Staunton's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to B 3rd 4. B to Kt 5th 5. Q to R 4th

BLACK (Mr. W.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to Q B 3rd 3. P to Q 4th 4. P to K B 3rd 5. Q to Q 3rd

Kt to K 8th is the correct reply, and leads to an even game. By the text move, Black soon finds himself in difficulties.

6. P to Q 4th 7. P takes QP 8. Castles 9. P to B 4th

10. R to Q 2nd 11. Q takes P 12. Q to R 3rd 13. Q to B 2nd

It can now be seen how defective is Black's defence. His Queen has wasted three moves that should have been used to develop his minor pieces, and has become the object of an attack to which it ultimately succumbs.

10. P to Q 5th 11. B takes B (ch) 12. Q to Kt 3rd 13. K to K sq 14. Kt to B 3rd 15. B to K 3rd 16. R takes B 17. Kt to K 4th 18. R to K 2nd

19. Kt to K 2nd 20. Q to K 2nd 21. Q to Q 2nd

Castling should obviously precede such a move, as White's sharp reply quickly shows. Three moves later, the Queen comes back again, but to a position changed for the worse.

19. Q Kt to Kt 5th 20. Q Kt to Kt 5th 21. P to B 5th

Castles R to B 2nd Q to Q 2nd

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the Chicago Chess Club, between Messrs. A. R. FRITZ and P. G. MOW.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. Kt takes P 4. Kt to K B 3rd 5. P to Q 4th 6. B to Q 3rd 7. Castles 8. B to K 3rd

BLACK (Mr. M.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to Q 3rd 4. Kt takes P 5. P to Q 4th 6. Kt to Q B 3rd 7. B to K 2nd

It was not by such a move as this, which merely accentuates the counter-attack of the opening, that Steinitz endeavoured to prove Black's variation was untenable. P to B 4th is the correct continuation.

8. B to Kt 5th 9. P to K R 3rd 10. B to K 2nd 11. Q Kt to Q 2nd

12. B to Kt 5th 13. B to R 4th 14. Castles 15. B to B 4th

Already a striking contrast can be seen between White's cramped position and the freedom of action enjoyed by Black.

12. Kt to K 5th 13. B takes B

WHITE (Mr. F.) 13. Q takes B 14. Kt takes Q Kt 15. Kt takes Kt 16. Q to B 4th (ch) 17. B to Q 2nd

The field is now considerably cleared, but Black's central Pawns remain the dominant factors of the situation.

17. P to Q Kt 3rd 18. P to K Kt 4th 19. K R to K sq 20. K R to K sq 21. Q to B sq 22. B takes B 23. R to K 3rd

The sacrifice is simple enough, but Black is to be complimented on his very vigorous play.

24. P takes R 25. K to R 2nd

Q takes P (ch) R to Kt 4th White resigns.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"LE MARQUIS DE PRIOLA," AT THE NEW ROYALTY.

THE opening of the season of French drama at the Royalty Theatre attracted last Monday night a very fashionable and enthusiastic audience, which was, if the truth must be told, more in love with the acting than with the particular play offered for its delectation. Vivacious and witty as are several of the scenes, especially the love-scenes, of M. Lavedan's comedy, "Le Marquis de Priola," its story and its central figure are not a trifle repulsive. The titular character is a modern Don Juan, refined and fascinating, but utterly corrupt, who sets himself to urge a charming lady to the very "precipice of love," and is attacked with a stroke of paralysis while bullying his illegitimate son. This seizure is represented as the wages of a life of libertinage. In both these situations—the situation in which the Marquis leads the pretty heroine to the very point of surrender and then tells her he is not in earnest, and again in the painful climax of the paralytic seizure, the famous comedian of the Comédie Française, M. le Bargy, acted with masterly resourcefulness and distinction; and not even our own Sir Charles Wyndham could have conducted the courtship episodes with a happier alternation of rallying and tenderness, of domination and mock-submission. Nor is it only from the exquisitely garbed M. le Bargy that we obtain the perfection of comedy-acting, for he is supported by two dainty French ladies, Mlle. Dorziat and Mlle. Ferial, both of whom are most accomplished actresses. Mlle. Dorziat, in particular, fairly dividing the honours with her chief in the love-scenes of the play, which she carries through with a delightful piquancy.

"THE STRONGER SEX," ETC., AT THE APOLLO.

With an enterprise that will one day reap its harvest, Mr. Otho Stuart continues to produce the work of new playwrights, his latest discoveries being Mr. E. M. Bryant, with a little one-act piece entitled "The Peace-Maker," and a Mr. John Valentine, who is probably a woman, and is responsible for the principal feature of the Apollo Theatre's new bill, a full-sized play entitled, "The Stronger Sex." Both are experiments which show promise rather than mature achievement. The comedietta, inasmuch as it gives Miss Lilian Braithwaite chances of posing prettily as the reconciler of a married pair who have quarrelled, is well enough, but is rather overlaid with sentiment. "The Stronger Sex," a curious mixture of farce, melodrama, and sentimental comedy, would make a stronger appeal if the male brute whom its heroine tames with a sort of inversion of the Katharine and Petruchio motive, were a little less unparadoxically caddish. The story treats of a man who marries a "soft little thing" for her money, and finds he has caught a tartar, but learns to love her for her pluck. But the play keeps too much to one note, and that not a convincing note, and there is too little subtlety about the heroine's moods and plan of campaign. Still, Miss Nina Boucicault enacts the wife's scenes with nervous alertness and quiet decision, and aided by Mr. Leonard Boyne, who, with his charm of manner, glosses over the husband's brutality, contrives to make John Valentine's fable a very agreeable entertainment.

"THE GONDOLIERS," AT THE SAVOY.

Success scarcely less emphatic than that obtained by the reproduction of "The Yeomen of the Guard" was found to await the second of the Savoy revivals. On Tuesday night, "The Gondoliers," thanks to its warm Southern colour, its delightful concerted pieces, and the infectious gaiety and hilarity of its story, was received with an enthusiasm that holds out every promise of another deservedly long run. The welcome accorded to the ever-popular gavotte of the second act, Mr. Workman's whimsical rendering of the Duke of Plaza Toro, and Mr. Ripple's dulcet singing of "Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes" were the chief features of the evening's triumph. But Mr. Richard Green's admirable Giuseppe must not be forgotten, and full tribute must be paid to the charming vocalism of Miss Lilian Coomber and of Miss Jessie Rose in the parts of Gianetta and Tessa.

Among recent arrivals at the Carlton Hotel we may mention the Duc de Camastra. There has been a great deal of entertaining at this hotel during the last few days. Sir Harry and Lady Samuel gave a large supper-party on the 15th inst., about seventy guests being present, mostly young people. A dance followed the supper. Parties have also been entertained by Sir George and Lady Bullough, Comte Hoyos, Sir John Harrington, and Prince Demidoff. The Marquis de Correa, Comte de Leça, and several other notabilities were seen in the restaurant of the Carlton Hotel yesterday.

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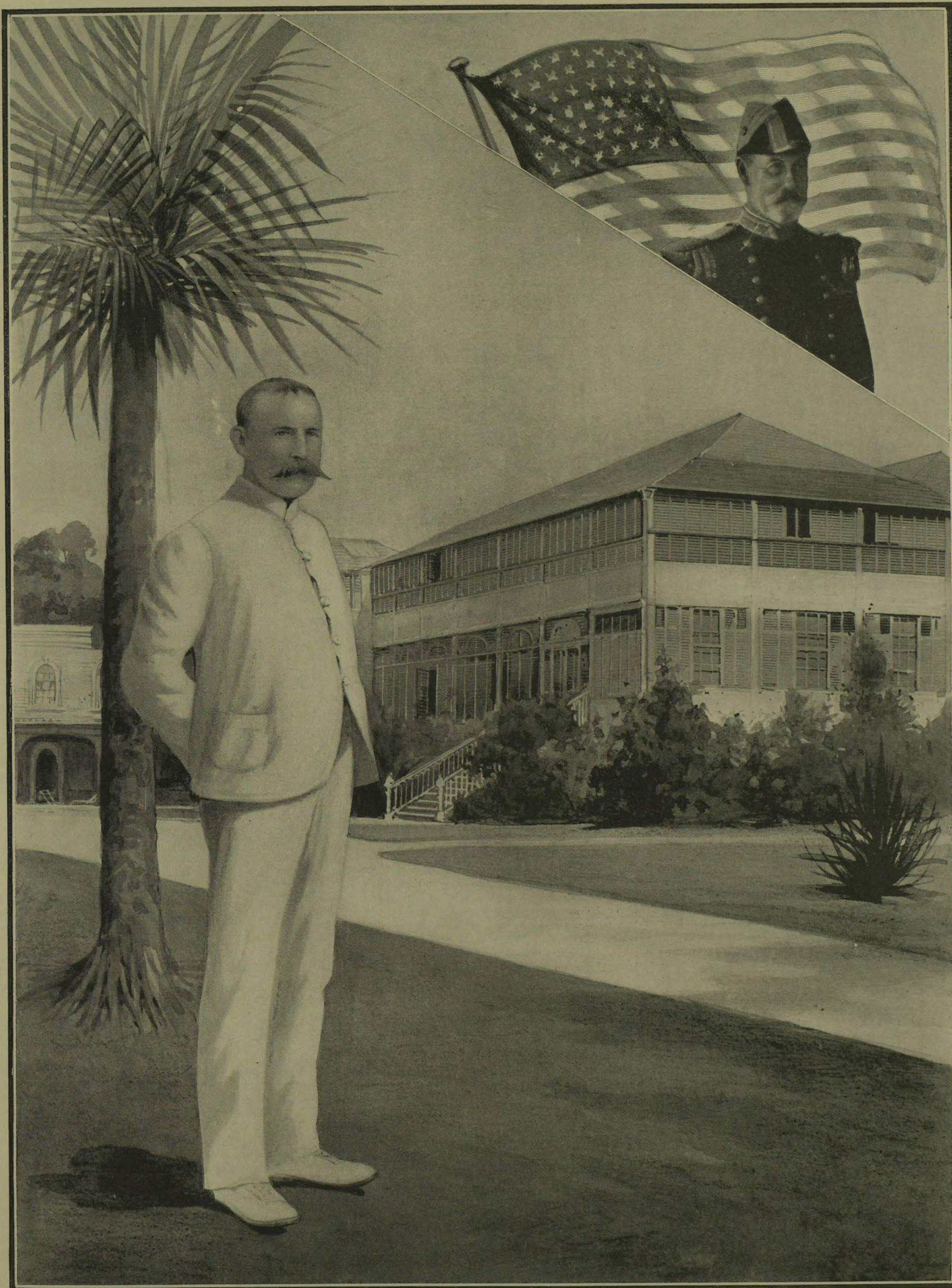
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Twenty-Nine (from July 7 to December 29, 1906) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INCIDENT AT KINGSTON: THE PRINCIPALS.

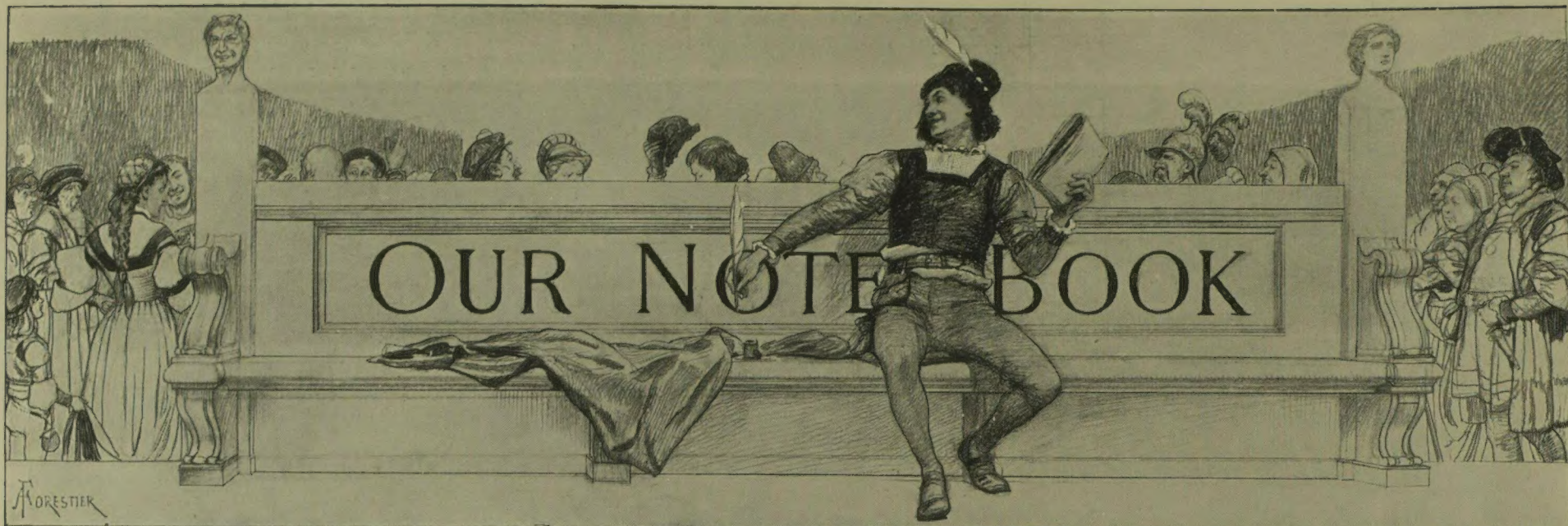
SETTING BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS, OF THE U.S. NAVY.



THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA: SIR J. A. SWETTENHAM AT HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

On another page we give details of the friction between Sir J. Alexander Swettenham and Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis on the question of United States' aid to the sufferers at Jamaica. Sir Alexander was born in 1846. At twenty-two he entered the Ceylon Civil Service, and he has had great Colonial experience. In 1895 he became Colonial Secretary at Singapore. Six years ago he was made Governor of Guiana, and in 1904 he became Governor of Jamaica. Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Davis is one of the best-known officers in the United States Navy. He is sixty-one years of age. He served in the Spanish-American War, and two years ago was appointed Divisional Commander of the Atlantic Squadron.—[Photo. of Admiral Davis by Illustration's Bureau.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A LABOUR Member made recently the following observations, if he is correctly reported—which, since I am a journalist myself, I know to be extremely unlikely. He is described as having said, "In every well-ordered society the manual working population ought to be the best treated and the most respected section of the community. . . . Working men and Socialists did not claim any superiority to the employing and land-owning class; it was the system they attacked." To my mediæval and dusty mind there seems to be some slight contradiction here. I do not see exactly how people can claim to be the most respected class of the community without claiming some sort of superiority. I cannot say that I agree with the proposal to give any such special respect; respect, in my old-fashioned democratic view, is due to the citizen, not to the representative of any class or of any occupation. I do not know whether the speaker meant that in the just and permanent human community the working men walking down the street would wear some external symbol of authority and sanctity which all men would be bound to salute. Perhaps they would be robed like priests. Perhaps all other classes of the population would have to prostrate themselves before them as they passed. Perhaps a Labour Member would be allowed to wear a mitre. I feel sure that Mr. Will Crooks (for instance) would leap at the opportunity of wearing a mitre.

But I will not be so profane as to peer into the mysteries of the future republic of the Socialist prophets. Cheap and pedantic prophesying is the curse and the characteristic weakness of the whole of modern sociology. It is allied to materialism, which is allied to the brutes. It is all based on the assumption that man's future can be calculated like the action of a machine; whereas to be incalculable is the definition of being human; it is only because a man cannot be made a subject of science that there is any fun in being a man. And I assure you there is a great deal. We have all heard about the proverbial Irishman who is said to have stated that he would rather prophesy after the event. If any Irishman ever did say this, it only shows not only what a sensible fellow he was, but how strong and how well suited for politics is the whole Irish race. The tact and power of the Irish in their purely political existence is largely due to the fact that they pursue this strong and sane human policy of never prophesying except after the event. The phrase of this proverbial Irishman is full of Christian humility, which is not only the strongest thing in the world, but the most formidable and even the fiercest thing in the world. The Irish members did not always go about swaggering about the inevitable and certain triumph of their race. They did not repeatedly say that they were bound eventually to get a Land Bill; that is why they have got it. And the real reason why we in England seem to have so little real chance of getting our poor back on to the English soil, of breaking up the enormous territorial estates and of giving every man his field as he has it in France and Ireland—the real reason why in our case this fulfilment seems so continually deferred and so ultimately doubtful is exactly the fact that all our philosophers say that it is bound to come. The inevitable never comes. It is obvious that the inevitable can never come, because all the people who regard it as inevitable make no effort to bring it about. So the English political aristocracy will probably continue to reign. If they were regarded as a living aristocracy their energy and arrogance might irritate people into unrest or destruction. But as they are presented to us as a dying aristocracy, we do not mind how long they take to die. The English aristocrats are an unconscionable long time dying, like Charles II., precisely because, like Charles II., they die so gracefully, with such a high-bred ease and such a fine worldly

amiability. The death-scene will probably continue for centuries yet, if indeed it ever ends: which I sometimes doubt. It will be protracted and renewed almost to perpetuity. The House of Lords will die like Sarah Bernhardt on the stage. It will die so well and so slowly that it will be called upon with thundering encores to die all over again.

This, however, is a digression; a thing of which I do not approve. I meant merely to remark that I was not going to make any exact social predictions about the future state of Society. I do not think they would come true, and I should not care much about them if they did. The only prophecies in which I am interested are the prophecies that have never come true. There was a splendid one, for instance, that the lion should lie down with the lamb. That daring and divine phrase for a final fraternity in the universe has never had any practicable embodiment in any Zoological Gardens. And it is exactly because the thing has not yet been fulfilled that it is still a vital and moving idea to men. The prophecy that has come true is a dead prophecy. A prophecy that has not come true is a living prophecy. The same applies to that other elemental metaphor of the same prophet, that all swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, or that less-known but admirable poem in praise of domesticity, which perhaps the lady Suffragists will not like: "In that day all the vessels in the houses shall be as the bowls before the altar, and on every pot in Jerusalem shall be written, Holiness unto the Lord." Those are the only prophecies worth troubling about—prophecies not of what must come, but what we should all like to come. And the more truly a man desires them, the more he perceives that they are indeed visions and nothing else; that they may be approximately attained by violent human heroism and a will of man that shall be catastrophically creative, but that they have nothing to do with science or sociology, or the automatic tendency of things. In short, he knows that these visions may sometimes be achieved by revolution, but can certainly never be achieved by evolution. He knows that as things are, they are sudden pictures presented to the mind, pictures of perfect things, of which we do not really know the rationale, and which may, for all we know, have nothing to do with this world at all; they may come not from Utopia, but from Eden or from Paradise. All the strongest exponents of true conceptions of public perfection have felt this. Mr. H. G. Wells, when he was describing a mediocre improvement, called it "Anticipations." But William Morris, when he was describing a real perfection, called it "News from Nowhere."

There are other things in the passage I quoted from the speech of the Labour Member with which I should be inclined to quarrel. And especially I shed burning tears over that unfortunate passage in which he said that he was only attacking the system. This is one of the things that the modern revolutionist is always saying, and I cannot imagine anything that is more calculated to make a good healthy revolution impossible. To say that the system is alone in thought, is merely to furnish an excellent excuse to all the most atrocious of your opponents. Hitherto, in common human morality, it has always been supposed that a man was entitled to get furiously angry with any tyrant who was exceptionally tyrannical; to resist the good master, to kick the bad one; to resist the good millowner, but to stone the bad one; to resist the good landlord, but to shoot the bad one. On the new principle the worst master will be as innocent as the best. The sweater will be as pure as a lily; the rack-renter will be as spotless as the dove; until you have entirely destroyed the system. And as by the computation and confession of most Socialists,

you will not have destroyed the system for some two or three hundred years at least, the next few centuries will be a perfect paradise for oppressors. Never before in the history of the world will persons of a tyrannical disposition have such an orgy of entertainment as they will have now. For never before have all their vices, all their avarice and cruelty and pride and brutal fear, been put down entirely to the credit or discredit of a system. If an old King had a man broken on the wheel, the people might rebel—or they might not. But they did not say that the wheel was a piece of social machinery; they did not say that the wheel moved itself. If a Sultan slashed off a man's head with a scimitar, the people might or might not adequately blame the Sultan for wielding the scimitar in that particular way. But at least they did not blame the scimitar for wielding the Sultan. On every side I hear this strange insistence upon the fact that it is only the system that is wrong. I hear people utter the following extraordinary words: "We do not attack individuals." What, in the name of the seven planets, can you attack except individuals? How can one fight a system? If a system came into this room, what would you do to it? Would you take a gun, or a fencing-foil, or a butterfly-net, or a horse-whip, or a disinfectant? A system only exists in the minds of men; and if there is a very vile system in the minds of men, there must be something very vile about their minds. I do not say that they may not have other virtues along with the qualities that make the bad system; I do not say that the upholders of any bad system are without any moral merits. I do not say that Italian brigands are without any moral merits. But however good or evil may be mingled in the character of an Italian brigand, nobody ever said that in dealing with persons of that profession you were not to attack individuals. You do not, in dealing with brigands, say that you merely attack the system. You attack the brigands—that is, supposing that you are in possession of the adequate bodily courage.

But the thing most to be regretted in those million modern utterances of which this comparatively harmless quotation is merely typical, is the perpetual insistence on class rather than on citizenship. I may be permitted to comment on this partly political evil, because it is, unfortunately, an evil that seems to be growing not in one party, but in all parties. In the working classes it is comparatively excusable, for they are only just emerging from conditions of real oppression; they have terrible untragic memories which really seem to separate them from the health and happiness of a normal commonwealth; they have some right—or, at least, some reason—to regard themselves not so much as citizens in possession, but rather as slaves in revolt. A much more sinister and evil manifestation of the same movement may be found in the attempts that are now being made to induce the middle classes to look at political elections—particularly at municipal elections—from the point of view of their own class and their own pocket. This is very bad; because it is a departure from the best virtue and the best tradition of the middle classes. Mr. George R. Sims is trying to pose as a champion of the middle classes. He is really trying to destroy the middle classes and all that has ever made them dignified. Our fathers and grandfathers (I speak of my own, who were entirely middle-class; this paper may be exclusively read by Earls), my middle-class ancestors, I say, may have had a cold or puritanical notion of citizenship; but it was a notion of citizenship. They may have had a very narrow philosophy of politics; but it was a philosophy of politics. If they supported Free Trade at least upon the theory that it was good for the whole nation, they may have fancied everyone too like themselves; still, they had a theory.

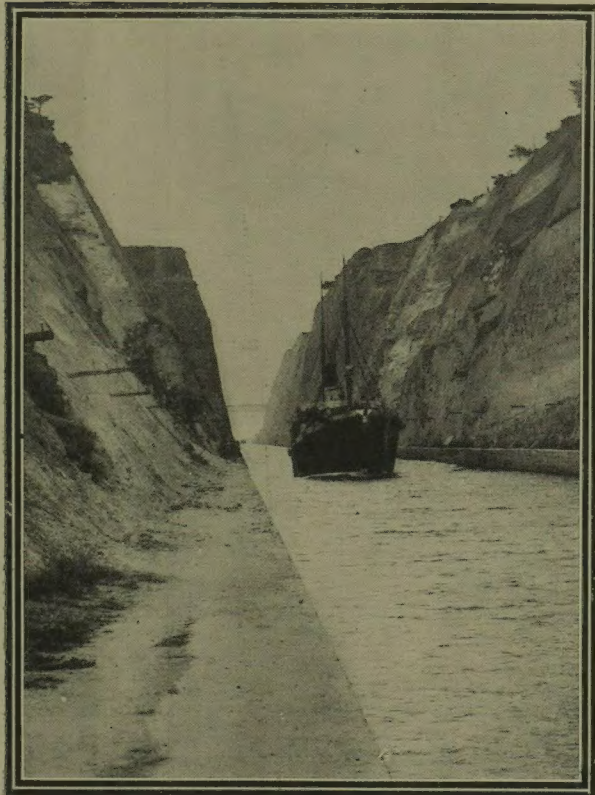


Photo. Topical.

A SHIP CANAL FOR SALE: THE WATERWAY THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

It is curious that while America is pushing on the Panama Canal with great expectations of its success, the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, which one might have thought serviceable, is being offered for sale. The canal was opened on August 6, 1893.

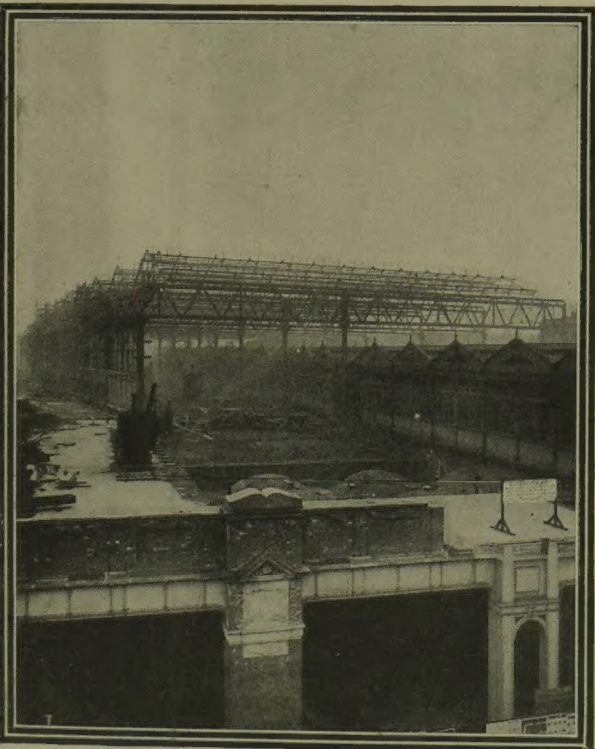
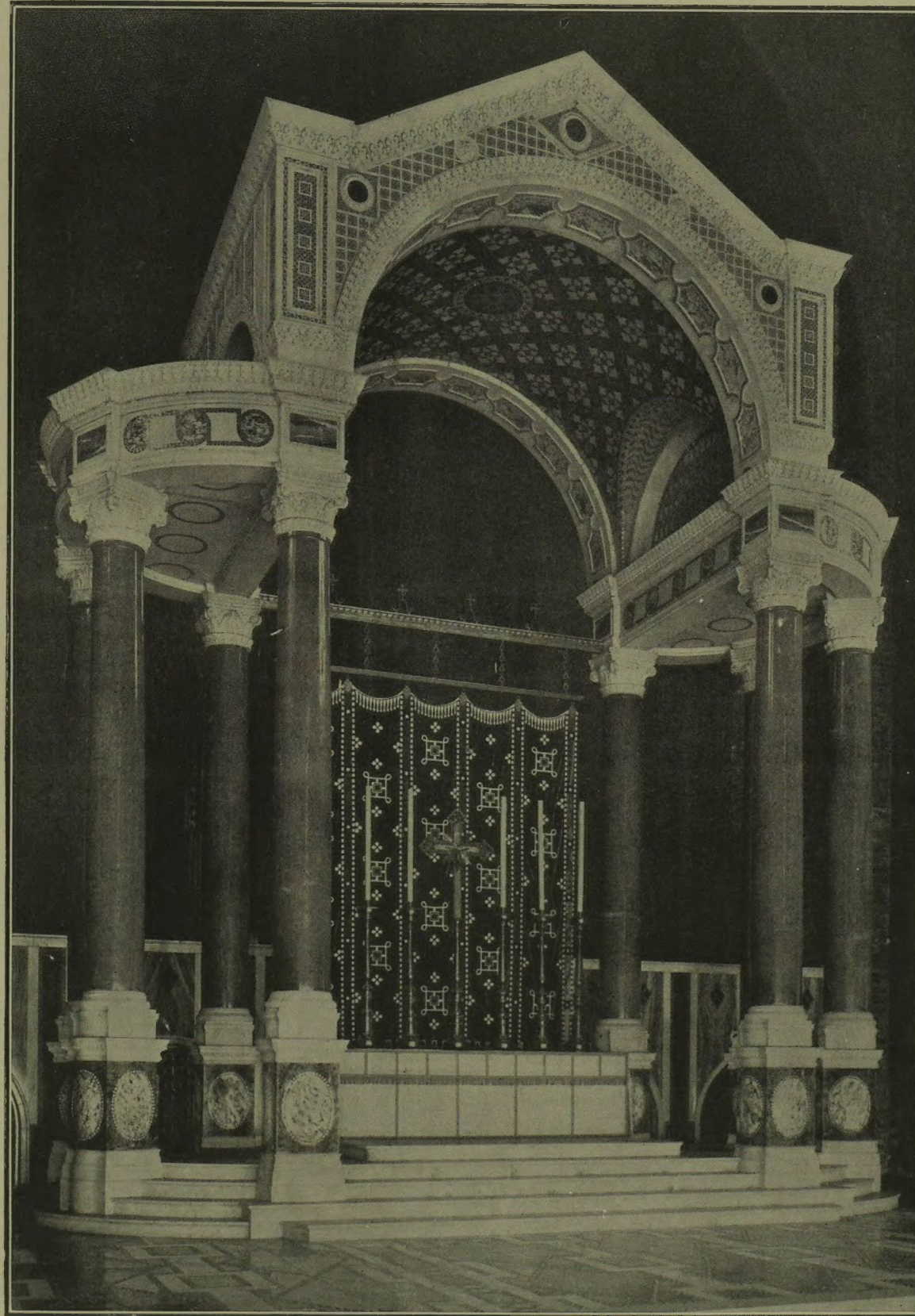


Photo. Topical.

A STATION OVER A STATION: THE EXTENSIONS AT WATERLOO.

The great iron roof of the new building has been erected over the present structure, and the old station will be removed when the new one is completed.



THE NEW BALDACCHINO IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY BOLAS.

The new baldacchino in Westminster Cathedral is a magnificent accessory to the great Byzantine minster. It is said to have cost £20,000. It was designed by the late Mr. Barclay, the architect of the cathedral, and was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Lawson.



Photo. Cr. bb.

OUR RETIRING JACK TARS: SCREENS AT THE NAVAL BARRACKS, PORTSMOUTH.

As a curious sequel to the Naval riots, the men have objected to the public watching them at their sports. Accordingly, the railings fronting the street have been blinded with sheets of galvanised iron, as shown in the photograph.

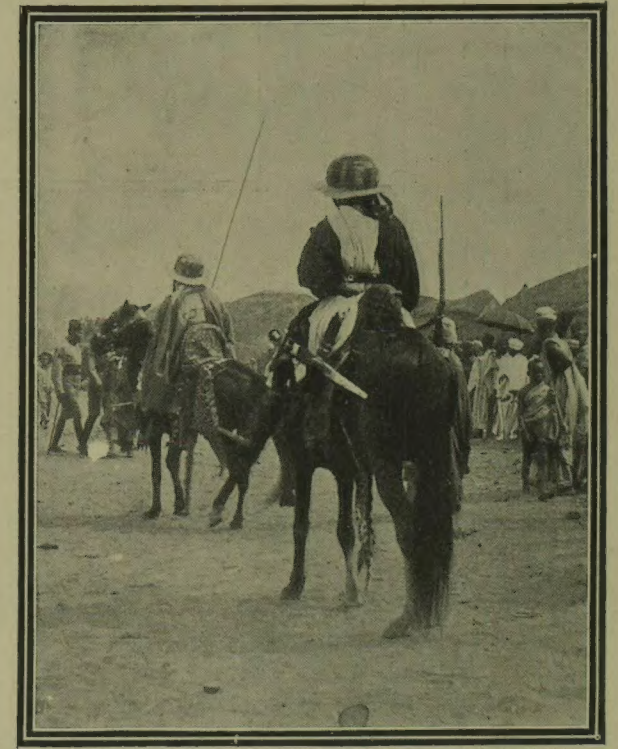


Photo. Swinnerton.

THE MEDIAEVAL-LIKE EQUIPMENT OF OLD HAUSA HORSEMEN.

These horsemen, who wear an ancient equipment, have helmets very like the mediæval salade. Their swords are formidable-looking, but are quite useless.

WORLD'S NEWS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Jamaica's Troubles.

The earthquake in Jamaica was even more serious than the first published reports led people to believe. There is always reason to hope that early news may be exaggerated, but in this case the cables did not establish the full nature of the calamity. By the end of last week more than 700 bodies had been buried, and 1000 more not yet identified were awaiting burial. Shocks continued, and people were flocking into the country. The American war-ships *Missouri* and *Indiana*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Davis, landed bluejackets in the first days of the trouble, and helped to patrol the streets and restore order. For reasons not clearly understood at the time of writing, Sir Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, notified the Admiral that the continued presence of the American sailors was not necessary, and first the American marines and, secondly, the ships of the squadron were withdrawn. The incident, and the tone of the letter addressed by the Governor to Rear-Admiral Davis, have excited very unfavourable comments in London and New York, but the messages sent by Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane to Washington are calculated to allay any feelings of irritation that the incident may have caused in the United States. Until more details are to hand it would be unwise to discuss the unfortunate occurrence at any length. As was expected, the Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House, and the response to it is quite satisfactory. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince of Wales have sent large subscriptions. It is to be feared that the distress in Jamaica will

be very considerable, for Kingston is quite ruined, a remnant most forlorn of what it was. There is already some talk of rebuilding the city, and those who are best acquainted with the West Indies declare that the earthquake will not be allowed to arrest for long the progress of Jamaica.

The Amir's Tour.

The Amir of Afghanistan continues to make a very satisfactory



Photo. Lafayette.
CAPTAIN SINGLETON PENNELL, V.C.,
Killed in Toboggan Accident.

progress through India. Habib Ullah Khan has witnessed a review of 30,000 troops at Agra, and has been invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath by Lord Minto at a Chapter of the Indian Orders held in the Palace Fort. He has reached Delhi from Gwalior, and is showing the keenest possible interest in all aspects of Indian development, together with a keen appreciation of the benefits associated with the good relations that prevail between Afghanistan and India.

The Shah's Coronation. On Saturday last Mohammed Ali, Shah of Persia, was crowned in the Grand Throne Room of the Palace in Teheran. The actual ceremony took place while his Majesty was seated on the famous Peacock Throne, and the Heir Apparent, the late Shah's second son, was standing on the steps below. The Grand Wazir placed the crown on the Shah's head, and at the reception following the coronation the British and Russian Ministers expressed the satisfaction of their Sovereigns at the choice of an Heir Apparent, because this step has checked effectively the intrigues that are all too common in the Court circles of Persia. King Edward sent a telegram to Mohammed Ali wishing him a long and prosperous reign, and on Sunday a public durbar was held in the first court of the great palace. The Chief Priest delivered a special discourse, and a salute of 101 guns was fired. Some small reforms have been announced from Teheran, and the price of bread has fallen.

German Politics.

Germans continue to be much exercised in their minds by the approaching general elections, and on Saturday night last Prince Bülow appealed again to his countrymen, through a speech delivered to a committee of the leading intellectuals of Berlin, who entertained the Chancellor at dinner. Prince Bülow, who was in very good form, dismissed the danger of absolute rule in Germany as absurd, and declared that the Federal Constitution of the Empire is a sufficient safeguard of the rights of the public. He

repeated his previous statement that the Centre Party had no possible right to dictate to the Government upon the military questions of South-West Africa. In the course of his speech the Chancellor made his usual attack upon the Social Democrats, declared that



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
"RANJITS" RIVAL FOR A THRONE,
KUMAR SHRI LAKHUBHA.

Social Democracy has never achieved any constructive work, and that the leaders of the party are guilty of "despotism and revolutionary arrogance." He called upon German workmen to emancipate themselves from this tyranny, and upon the intellectuals to dispel the



Photo. "Lestie's Weekly."
A BOY THAT IS MAKING HISTORY,
KEIKICHI AOKI.

belief that Germans are going to become once more a nation of thinkers, poets, and dreamers. Herr Dernburg, who is now in charge of Germany's colonial affairs, has delivered more speeches, and is making a clever and strenuous effort to interest Germany in her colonies. It is said that Prince Bülow will be forced to resign if the elections result in a majority against the present colonial policy.

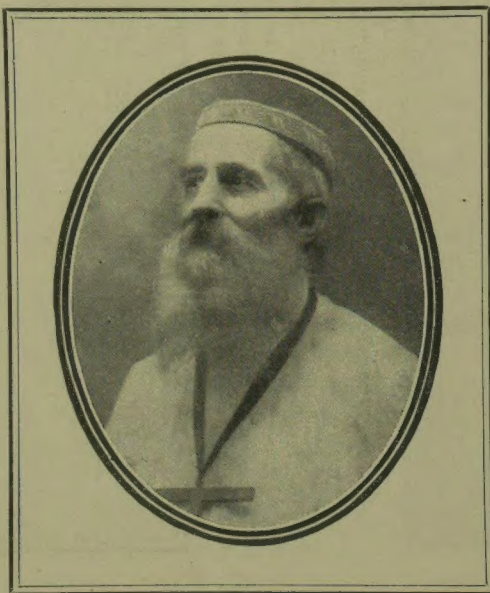


Photo. Neps.
THE Gnostic REVIVAL IN FRANCE, THE PATRIARCH,
M. FABRE DES ESSARTS.

The Latest Army Scheme.

The War Office has issued a special Army Order embodying Mr. Haldane's new Army scheme. It sets out that the organisation for war of the field army for service abroad will be one cavalry division of four brigades, six divisions, army troops, and troops for a line of communication. The corresponding organisation of the regular field army in peace will be four cavalry brigades, six divisions, and army troops. "Army troops" consist of six units, which form part of the expeditionary forces, but which are not included in the organisation of a cavalry division.

Portraits.

Captain Henry Singleton Pennell, V.C., was fatally hurt on the Cresta toboggan run at St. Moritz, and died of his injuries on Jan. 19. He was Staff-Captain of the Administrative Staff of the Southern Command. He won his V.C. at Dargai. Captain D. E. G. Smith had been struck down in the attempt to take a company of the Derbyshires across the fire zone. Lieutenant Pennell went out under a perfect hail of bullets to bring his Captain back, and only desisted on finding that he was dead.

Miss Agnes Clerke, the scientific writer whose work, "Problems in Astro-Physics," led to her being elected to the Astronomical Society, died on Sunday night in London at the age of sixty-four. She was the author of several works of importance, including "The System of the Stars" and "A History of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century." Miss Clerke had a remarkably receptive mind and a keen insight into the problems of astronomy, and she wrote with a fluent pen, making the most difficult subjects seem less abstruse by reason of their clear and attractive handling.

A little Japanese schoolboy in San Francisco is helping to make the history of the relations between the United States and Japan. His name is Keikichi Aoki, and he has been selected as the subject of a test suit to determine whether the Federal Government may constitutionally interfere on behalf of the Japanese children who have been excluded from the schools attended by the white children. The boy's father refused to send him to the school provided for the Chinese and Japanese, and this led to Keikichi's being chosen by the Japanese Consul and the United States District Attorney as the central figure of the trial.

Kumar Shri Lakhubha, a grandson of the late Sir Vhibaji, Jam Shri of Navanagar, and nephew of the Jam Shri Jaswantsinghji, who died in August last, is one of the claimants for the vacant throne, another claimant being Kumar Shri Ranjitsinghji, the famous cricketer. Whichever of the candidates is successful will rule an area of 3395 square miles in Kathiawar, and a population of some 336,000, and be entitled to a salute of eleven guns. He will be *ipso facto* the head of the Jadeja Rajputs, the foremost dynasty of the Kathiawar peninsula. This ascendancy is symbolised in the custom under which the Jam of Navanagar remains seated when he receives a brother chief, of whatsoever rank, on a formal visit.

The sect of Gnostics has been revived in France. The head of the community is M. Fabre des Essarts, who bears the title of Patriarch, and has assumed the name of Synesius. The beginning of the modern revival was in 1890, and the head at that time was Doinel, an archivist of Orleans. On his death the present Patriarch was appointed. The profession seems to be rather purer than that of ancient Gnosticism. M. Fabre des Essarts sums up his creed in belief in universal brotherhood, and in God as one Benevolent Existence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple Hay, D.S.O., who was injured during the earthquake in Jamaica last week, joined the Royal Scotch Fusiliers in 1879, and served throughout the Boer War. He was engaged with the West India Regiment in operations in the Hinterland of Lagos and in Sierra Leone, gaining medals for services in both operations. He also served in the Boer War, being mentioned in dispatches and

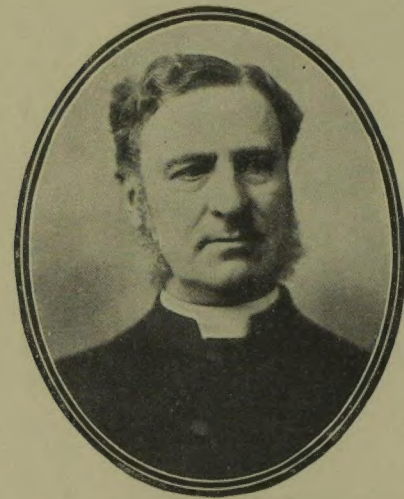


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MISS A. M. CLERKE,
Woman-Astronomer.

receiving the D.S.O., and from time to time through the campaign he held important administrative appointments.

The Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, who has been appointed Vicar of St. George's, Montreal, has been Vicar of St. Ann's, Dublin, since 1902. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in the University of Dublin. Dr. Smyth had a very distinguished career at Trinity College, Dublin. He is chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Right Rev. Thomas Bunbury, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, who died on Saturday morning last, after a very brief illness, was in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1872 he was appointed Dean of Limerick, and while holding that appointment became honorary secretary of the Diocesan Synod, and a member of the Church representative body. He was nominated to the See of Limerick when the late Bishop, Dr. Charles Graves, died, and was elected by the House of Bishops in October 1899. Dr. Bunbury was a clever administrator and a man of affairs, tolerant in matters of religion and popular among all classes in his diocese by reason of his genial nature and kindly manner.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. BUNBURY,
Bishop of Limerick.

passed away. In his day, Shaw was a tower of strength to his county, and achieved great success in matches against the Australian teams. Some years have passed since he took part in any first-class cricket, but he will hold an honourable place in the annals of his county, and many great cricketers who have been summoned from the playing-fields at the bidding of middle age will think of him with regret.

Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., M.P., has been elected Chairman of the County of London Sessions in the place of the late Mr. W. R. McConnell. He is a son of the late Rev. Robert Wallace, of Dublin, was born in 1850, educated at Queen's University, and called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1874. He has held the office of Revising Barrister for Middlesex, and sought election to Parliament in the Liberal interest three times without success. His fortunes changed in 1895, when he was successful at Perth, and he was returned for the



Photo, Mills.

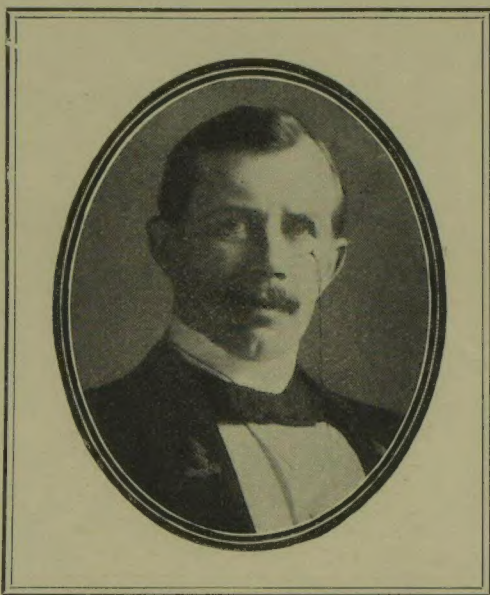
MR. ROBERT WALLACE, K.C.,
New Chairman of the County of London Sessions.

years of age, and had made a considerable mark in journalism. He acted as war-correspondent during the campaign in South Africa, and edited the *Daily Express* and *Vanity Fair*. He collaborated with Sir A. Conan Doyle in writing "The Hound of the Baskervilles." A hard worker, with an alert and active mind, Mr. Robinson would have achieved success in any walk of life, and was in the first stages of a brilliant career when he was seized by his fatal illness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Girouard, D.S.O., who has been appointed to an important administrative post in Nigeria, was born in Montreal, and entered the Army in 1888. He served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force in 1896, when he was mentioned in dispatches and received the D.S.O. and the Khedivial medal. He was with the Nile Expedition in 1897, and held the post of Director of the Soudan Railways from 1896 to 1898. In 1898 he was appointed President of the Egyptian Railway Board, and during the Transvaal War he became Director and Commissioner of Railways in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He has written an interesting book dealing with the history of railways during the war in South Africa.

OUR AFGHAN GUEST IN INDIA.

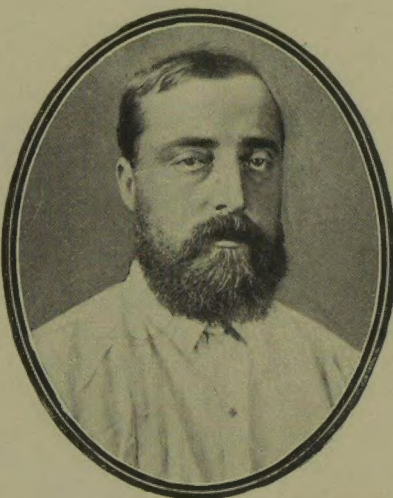
HIS Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-din-Amir Habib Ullah Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lamp of Faith and of the Nation, has been one of the most-written-about



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

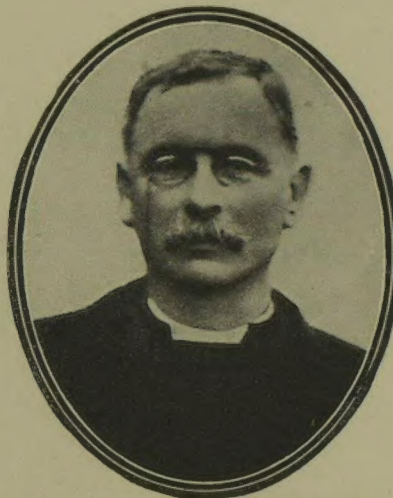
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR E. P. GIROUARD,
New High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria.

men of the past few weeks, and those who know him best cannot in every case endorse what has been said of him. Indeed, very grave exception must be taken to many statements that have been made concerning him. The Amir is not the bloodthirsty and unenlightened monarch that some would make him out to be. Although he had not a European education, he



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE ALFRED SHAW,
The Famous Nottingham Bowler.

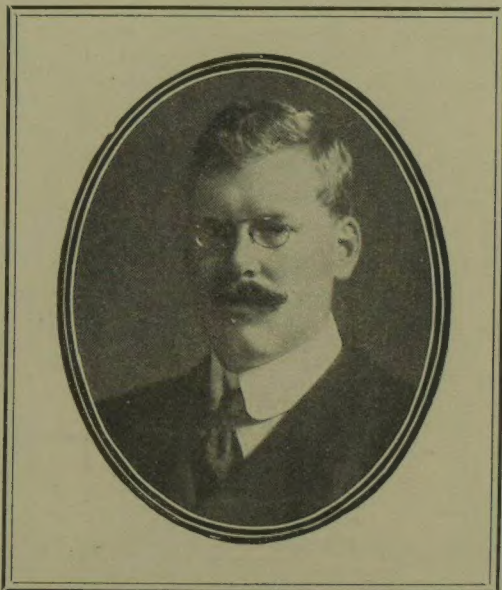


Photo, Chancellor.

THE REV. DR. PATERSON SMYTH,
New Vicar of St. George's, Montreal.

has taken care to make himself acquainted with European progress, and he does everything in his power to turn his knowledge to account for the good of his subjects. His Majesty is a man of extraordinary enterprise, and is, in fact, the embodiment of the strenuous life. He spends long hours on the routine duty of State, but besides this he manages to go everywhere and to see everything, and there is nothing connected with his kingdom that does not come under his Majesty's personal supervision.

His great desire for his country is that it shall be self-supporting, and to effect this he does everything in



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. B. FLETCHER ROBINSON,
Editor of the "World."

his power to foster industrial enterprise. He has set up large and finely organised manufactories at Kabul. Every year he holds an exhibition of the work produced, and he advances the workmen who seem to him to have

done well. He has an admirable arsenal, where the arms for his military force are turned out, but one of the sights of the Afghan capital is the great leather-works, where military equipment is manufactured from the raw hide to the finished belt or saddle. In the factory is to be found all the most modern British machinery, and so successful has the work of this establishment proved that his Majesty is shortly to double its extent. He is also about to set up a boot-factory as well. As soon as he hears of a new machine, he takes expert advice on its capabilities, and if the verdict is favourable, he immediately sends for it.

Before everything, the Amir is a soldier. On field-days he is no mere figure-head, but the moving spirit of the manœuvres. He studies the drill-book, and examines individual officers upon their duties, rebuking and even reducing to the ranks those who are not perfect in their parts. His ideal for the uniform of his troops is that it shall be neat rather than showy, a curious concession to Western ideas in an Oriental. With regard to municipal government, too, his Majesty is quite up to date. He has a passion for sanitation, and has ordered that the roads be swept and watered daily. He is also very keen on forestry. He cultivates the English oak and the chestnut, and has had many of his streets lined with three rows of trees, and has had the running waters at the sides of the streets fenced off to prevent pollution. He is also enthusiastic for agricultural progress and has just ordered a large consignment of the finest fruit, vegetable, and cereal seeds from Messrs. Carter, of London.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

COLONEL DALRYMPLE HAY,
Injured at Kingston.

There is an amusing story of his passion for cleanliness. Some time ago he paid a visit to his leather-factory, where he spent many hours and examined everything. He was so delighted with what he saw that he doubled every man's pay permanently. On the way home he looked in at the Treasury, and immediately rebuked the officials for the disgraceful state of their office. He administered corporal punishment to the Paymaster-General; then he reduced him from a Brigadier-General's rank, and stopped all his emoluments, and that of the other officials. "I have just been," he told them, "to a place of the most scrupulous cleanliness, where the dirtiest trade in the kingdom is carried on, while you, who have nothing dirtier to handle than money, keep the place in a disgraceful condition." The lesson spread terror throughout Kabul, and greatly increased the citizens' regard for cleanliness.

zens' regard for cleanliness.

The Amir is an excellent Persian scholar, and uses Persian as his ordinary language. On every opportunity he quotes Sadi, and he himself is a poet of talent. Last July he made a speech on education and told the people that an uneducated man was useless to himself and to his country. On another page we have shown how as a means of educating his Court he uses the cinematograph, and we also publish a picture of his new Art School. At Kabul there is a college to the head of which the Amir has appointed the former head of the college at Aligarh. He is anxious for the peace of his country, and has followed his father's policy in the settlement of the tribes, which are now well in hand. Highway robbery is being stamped out.

Habib Ullah realises the weakness and strength of his country. As a man, he is just and generous, warm-hearted, and very quick to adopt new ideas of which he sees the advantage. He is a great foe to gambling, and has it put down in every shape and form. Although he is always the King, he is yet very accessible, and delights to give entertainments to his people. Of outdoor fêtes he is very fond. Indeed, he is a man of the open air, and spends much of his time in his garden. A new idea for a festival always appeals to him. Some time ago, he saw a picture of a garden-fête in the *Illustrated London News*, and he immediately had it reproduced exactly at the palace on the occasion of the grand party given in honour of his Majesty's birthday, June 19, last year.

E. T. THORNTON.

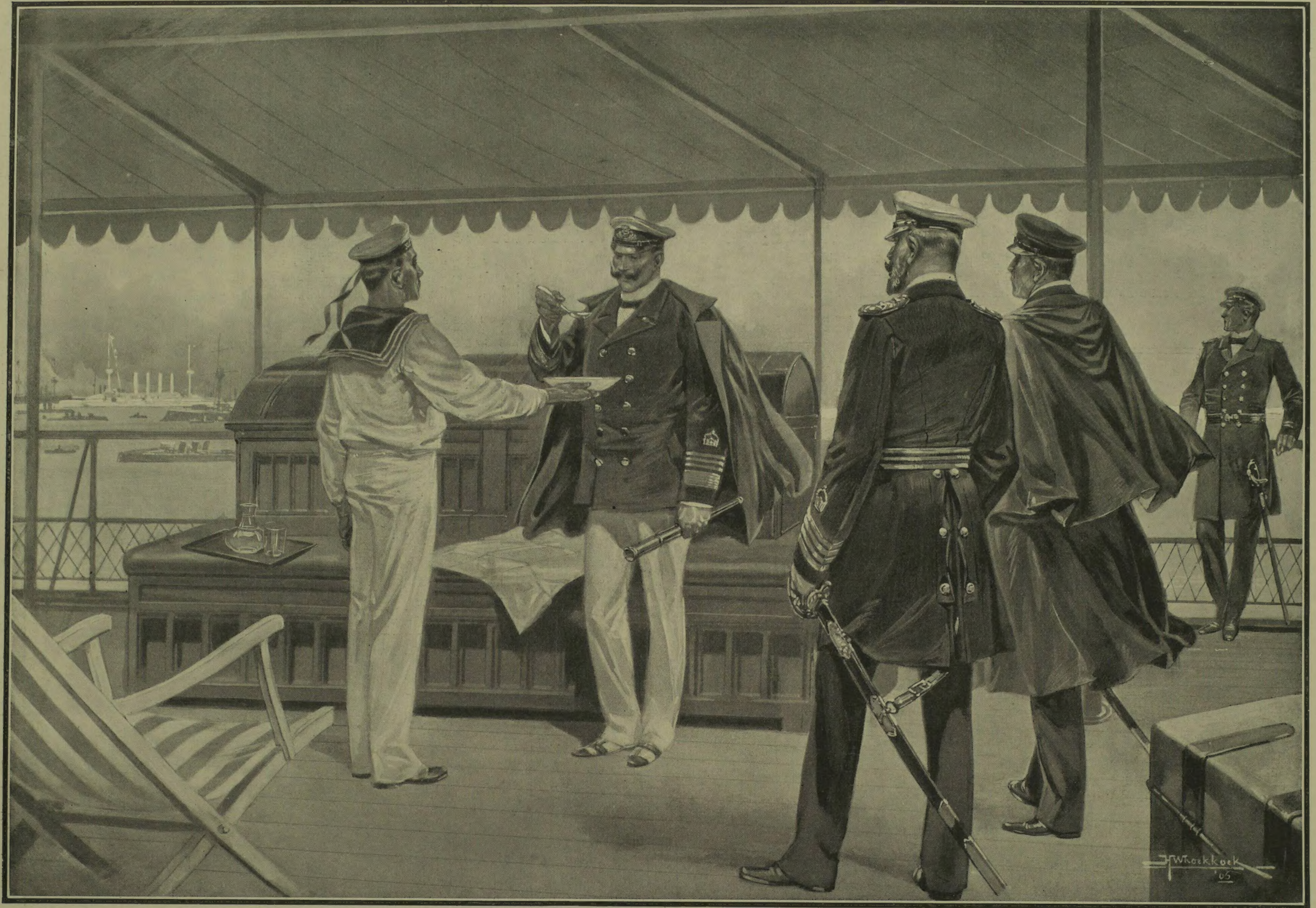


Photo, Nadar.

M. ANDRÉ MESSAGER,
New Director of the Paris Opera.
(SEE "SOCIAL AND ANECDOTAL.")

THE KAISER'S GOOD ELECTIONEERING MOVE: HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S CARE OF HIS SAILORS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG



THE GERMAN EMPEROR TASTING HIS SAILORS' RATIONS ON BOARD SHIP.

As an electioneering move photographs have recently been circulated in Germany showing the Kaiser choosing fish for his sailors' meals. His Majesty is extremely careful about his sailors' food, and whenever he is on shipboard he tastes the men's rations daily. A sailor brings his Majesty a sample of each dish from the kitchen, and the Kaiser takes a most conscientious spoonful. The fare is usually split peas or beans with bacon, rice in bouillon, and cauliflowers with potatoes. On Sunday there is roast beef and compôte.

DUCK-SHOOTING ON ELEPHANT-BACK: THE PROGRESSIVE AMIR'S GREAT RECREATION.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM AUTHORITATIVE SKETCHES.



NOVEL DUCK-SHOOTING: THE AMIR'S DEADLY AIM FROM THE HOWDAH.

The Amir's favourite recreation is duck-shooting. It relieves him of the cares of State after many a heavy day, and often he goes out early in the morning. His shooting-ground, which is about three miles from Kabul, is carefully preserved. His Majesty is, however, not selfish, and he invites some of his friends to shoot with him. He drives out in his rubber-tyred dog-cart, and mounts his elephant when he comes to the swamp. Habib Ullah Khan is a magnificent shot.

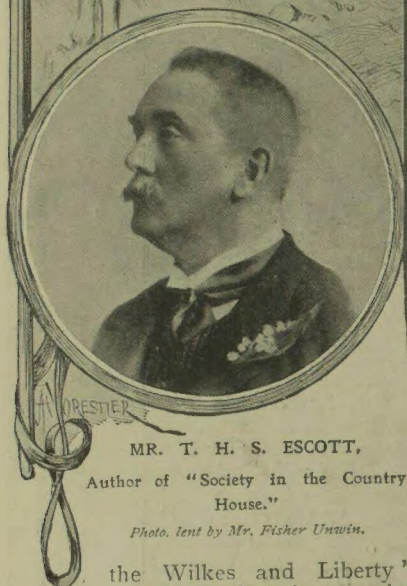
LITERATURE



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

THERE has been no mart of gossip held at the Sign of St. Paul's for some time, owing to an accident of a not unusual nature. The writer, in fact, has been the victim of a malady in the existence of which he was an unbeliever. No man, however credulous, can believe in everything, and I "took



MR. T. H. S. ESCOTT,
Author of "Society in the Country House."

Photo. lent by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

the Wilkes and Liberty" to suppose and assert that there is no such thing in nature as Influenza. My causes of scepticism were the usual causes. I never had suffered from influenza. No house in which I ever found myself was haunted by the alleged malady. True, much was said about influenza in the Press; Mr. A. J. Balfour appeared to have the complaint, "chronic," as Mr. Pecksniff said. But I conceived that influenza was only a modern word, perhaps an Americanism, for a cold or catarrh. The more romantic attributes of influenza I dismissed as mythical.

I was wrong, and am now in case to appreciate an argument of the Chinese medical profession. These learned men believe in demoniacal possession. When their European confrères say—"Oh, you mean epilepsy, hysteria, and so on," the Chinese reply—"Excuse us, we don't! We know all about hysteria and epilepsy at least as well as you do; but demoniacal possession is quite another affair, with peculiar and distinctive symptoms." That is also the case with influenza. It may resemble a common cold, but its distinctive symptoms, as in the parallel affair of diabolical possession, are unmistakable. Indeed, I rather think that diabolical possession and genuine influenza are much the same thing. Influenza at once attacks the human mind, and produces the queerest phenomena. Certainly under the dominion of this fiendish malady, I exercised mental faculties of a kind which I do not possess when I am in ordinary health. A critic, the late Mr. Henley I think, once asked, "What could not Mr. Lang do if he only had genius?" Nobody was able to reply, but when I had influenza I *had* genius. Unluckily there was no money in it, and I would rather be devoid of the genius than have it with influenza thrown in; inspiration is all very well, but one may purchase it at too high a price.

How exhaustive, how all-embracing, is the ignorance of the literary critic! It appears from a critical journal of Jan. 12 that a play in three scenes, styled "The Campden Wonder," has been acted at the Court Theatre. One supposed that every educated man had heard of "The Campden Wonder" (1660), a series of events which constitute the strangest of judicial

MR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS,
Author of "The Whirlwind," just published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. H. C. BAILEY,
Author of "Springtime," just published by Mr. John Murray.

Photo. Russell.

puzzles. Knowledge of "The Campden Wonder" is not confined to this island; in *Le Monde Illustré* for Nov. 6, 1906, there appears an essay on the subject by M. G. Lenotre. This critic finds a parallel to "The Campden Wonder" in the recent disappearance of the *curé* of Chatenay, who, if I mistake not, was amusing himself.

Nobody was guillotined for the death of the *curé*; but three people—two brothers named Perry and their mother—were hanged, on the confession of one of the brothers, for the murder, in 1660, of a respectable old Mr. Harrison of Chipping Campden. Two years later Mr. Harrison reappeared, though why he vanished, and where he had been, no man has ever known. The joke is that the critic of Mr. Masfield's play on "The Campden Wonder" has never heard of the puzzle. He cannot imagine why the date of 1660 is given: well, the events occurred in 1660, "and that's the reason why." "It would seem from the attendant circumstances," writes the learned critic, "as if some basis of fact underlay this grim story." Certainly there are facts enough, and facts undisputed. Not to speak of Overbury's contemporary pamphlet, we have the version given in "Puzzles and Paradoxes," by the late Mr. John Paget, and my own rather more complete

Earl of Clarendon. Mr. A. Hayward. Lady Hislop. Lord Stanley of Alderley. Rt. Hon. Chichester Fortescue. Mr. Bernal Osborne. Marquis of Clanricarde. M. Van de Weyer. Duke of Newcastle.



Duc d'Aumale. Frances, Countess Waldegrave. Lord Marchioness John of Russell. Mme. of Clancarde. Duchesse Van de Weyer. Maria, Marchioness of Ailesbury. Lady John Russell. Comte de Paris. Countess of Clarendon.

LADY WALDEGRAVE'S SALON AT STRAWBERRY HILL, 1865.

Reproduced from "Society in the Country House," by permission of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. The painting is by the Chevalier Desanges, and is in the possession of Lady Strachey.

statement and attempt at explanation in "Historical Mysteries." One condoles with Mr. Masfield, who thought he had a topic known of all men, and who finds that the dramatic critic of an eminently literary journal is totally ignorant of the story.

That it is a good story for the stage I am not saying. The whole affair was, and is, inexplicable. Why did Harrison vanish on an August day? John Perry confessed to the murder, and dragged in his mother and brother, because he was a lunatic or an hysterical patient verging on lunacy. John, his brother, and his mother were hanged *pour encourager les autres*, though there was no evidence against them. All this is very well; but why did Mr. Harrison, a most respectable land-steward of about seventy years of age, come marching home, after the execution of the Perrys? There is no reply, and there is no basis for a drama in the facts. At all events, if Mr. Masfield has found the basis of a drama, he is a person of rare genius.

"SOCIETY IN THE COUNTRY HOUSE."

MR. T. H. S. ESCOTT has produced a delightful book in his modestly named "Society in the Country House" (Fisher Unwin). Accounts of famous English estates and mansions have appeared, one is tempted to say, *ad nauseam* during the last few years, but rarely indeed has any trouble been taken by the writers of these accounts to describe the society, still less to reincarnate the human atmosphere, which made these "stately homes of England" of interest to all students of our national history. Mr. Escott has wisely avoided giving long descriptions of the often splendid rooms and art treasures contained in so many of the country houses where came and went the now vanished world of noted men and women he describes so well and so vividly. Being himself a South of England man, he deals rather with the great houses of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent than with the northern counties; but even so, he gives his readers pleasant glimpses of the social worlds of Devon and Somerset in the west, as also of the more cosmopolitan society which has always gathered within easy reach of London. To the student of England's social history, and of the part which Society, in its narrower sense, has played in making our country what it now is, not the least interesting page of this book is the reproduction, by kind permission of the owner, Lady Strachey, of a painting showing Frances, Lady Waldegrave's drawing-room at Strawberry Hill as it appeared filled with the social notabilities of the year 1865. The group of brave men and fair

women includes the foreign element, which was so much more apparent in the mid-Victorian world than it is in that of its modern successors, which has been dubbed—perhaps maliciously—"the smart set." Prominent, for instance, in this most interesting picture is the distinguished, soldierly figure of the Duc d'Aumale, once an honoured guest of so many of the great English country houses mentioned in this book. A pathetic interest attaches also to the then youthful figure of the Comte de Paris, who is pictured seated between Lady John Russell and Lady Clarendon; while Madame Van de Weyer, whose children were to become so completely English by association and marriage, has behind her chair that stalwart Liberal of another day, the first Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Mr. Escott begins his book by a clever chapter on the evolution of the British country house, but he avoids the temptation of going too often to eighteenth century memoirs, and many of his best passages deal with his own recollections of courtly hosts and witty fellow-guests. Many compara-

tively small manors whose names are unfamiliar to that modern reader who necessarily associates culture with wealth, are duly honoured in this book. Such, for instance, are Oatcroft, still in the possession of the great Cobden's family; and Lavington, the home of the Sergeants, ever to be associated with Cardinal Manning, Bishop Wilberforce, Keble, and, oddly enough, Disraeli, who constantly stayed close by at Stopham. Significant of the chivalry ever associated with the term English country gentleman is the story of the late Sir Walter Barttelott, so long the Grand Old Man of Sussex society, who, having done, as he thought, Mr. Bradlaugh an injustice, invited the member for Northampton to become his guest. Dizzy met this *amende honorable* with his accustomed cynicism. "You ought," he observed, "to have asked at the same time Mrs. Besant, Labouchere, and Gladstone. 'The Fruits of Philosophy,' 'my old friend Homer,' and 'Truthful Tommy' would have made a mixture that would almost have blown the Stopham roof off." The honoured names of many of those still with us come and go in "Society in the Country House."

ROUGH HOSPITALITY IN SIBERIA: A POST-HOUSE ON THE WAY TO THE GOLD-MINES.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY JULIUS M. PRICE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SIBERIA.



AN ARRIVAL AT A POST-HOUSE ON THE WAY TO THE ORSK MINES.

Mr. Julius Price writes: "This post-house, unlike those of the great post-road, which I traversed some years ago, is not a Government institution. It was one of those halting-places kept by the headman of the village, who undertakes to supply travellers with horses. One arrives at any hour of the day or night. Our arrival was by night, and the host and his family

were asleep. Everyone was huddled together for warmth, and some were in the curious bunks which made a false ceiling to half the room. The atmosphere was fearful, and the squalor of the place was in striking contrast to the magnificence of my companion, a wealthy Siberian mine-owner. The host earns a few extra kopecks by supplying tea and hot water."

SOCIAL AND ANECDOTAL



Photo, Alice Hughes.
LADY RUBY ELLIOT,
Daughter of Amir's Host,
the Viceroy of India.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD, R.E., who succeeds Sir Frederick Lugard as Commissioner in Northern Nigeria, has had a more romantic career than is usually associated with the severely technical branch of the Army to which he belongs.

He was knighted at the age of thirty-three—an early age in the Knighthood—having by that time, as the deviser of Lord Kitchener's railway to Khartoum in 1898, and as his Director of Railways during the South African War, gained the reputation of the "finest military engineer in the Empire." He was born in Canada—a French Canadian, as his name denotes. His father is a Justice of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and his ancestor, Antoine Girouard, was the Secretary of the French Governor of Montreal in 1720. Sir Percy married, four years ago, a daughter of Sir Richard Solomon, the late Attorney-General in the Transvaal, and the opponent of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick in the forthcoming elections in Pretoria.

Agreeable as is Egypt for a winter resort, Lord Cromer's administration may be supposed to have an aim other than that of making the Pyramids a pleasant place of December picnicking for English and Americans. The regret, therefore, of the correspondent of a daily paper because the unfortunate Denshawi episode has lessened the number of Nile visitors this season is somewhat beside the mark. Moreover, no well-informed person has any fear of the natives, so long as the natives are treated with due consideration; and this is the opinion of a large number of early intending visitors to the Cataracts, the Duke of Norfolk among the number.

Punctuation is often a peril to the letter-writer, and to the amateur author, or rather to the reader of his manuscript, a despair. Lawyers are lucky to have so wholesome a dread of stops as to exorcise them from their documents. In a recent strange case before a Coroner a lady who had jumped into a pond to end her life was reported to have cried to bystanders: "Don't; let me die." The appeal was uttered necessarily in gasps by a drowning woman on a winter morning. Yet remove the semi-colon and you reverse the tenor of the message and add, if possible, to its pathos. There is a lady, well known in London Society, and still happily living, who once sent a message open to somewhat similar possibilities of a varying construction. An old admirer in India wrote her a proposal of marriage, saying he would come home to prosecute his suit on a word of encouragement. Being otherwise engaged, the lady telegraphed at once, "Don't come; too late." The telegraph-clerk omitted the semi-colon, and the recipient of the adventurous message resigned his post—a high one—in the Civil Service, and came to claim the lady who had sent him so sporting a summons. The lady, already married, explained. She had sent that semi-colon. The new Enoch Arden regretted that he had not been given the full-stop.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who has a way of being very much on the spot, found himself at Kingston for the earthquake. He and his fellow-visitors to the Agricultural Conference were in the very thick of the disaster, and the reformer of communications seems to have emerged from the debris as black as he is painted by his friends the Post-Office officials. It is only poetical justice that Mr. Henniker Heaton was among the first to secure the line for a cable home to assure his family and friends of his safety, thus happily benefiting by that service of the telegraphs which he has always had the ambition to foster



Photo, Thomson.
LADY MARJORIE SINCLAIR,
Interesting Herself in Scotch
Education.

and improve. A few minutes after the earthquake Mr. Henniker Heaton was accosted by a young man hatless and coatless, and with his head wrapped in a handkerchief. In a minute or two Mr. Henniker Heaton thought he recognised his man, and on inquiry found that it was actually his old friend of the House of Commons, Mr. Gerald Loder.

Sir Henry Howorth is not the first contributor to the correspondence columns of the *Times* who has been mystified by the anonymity of a protagonist. Years ago, when Max Müller was endeavouring to prove Prussia innocent of causing her war with France, Canon Malcolm MacColl replied in a series of letters which gained



Photo, Walter Barnett.
MISS YUILL,
To Marry Lord Portarlington
on February 2.



Photo, Langflier.
LADY MAUD WAR-
RENDER,
Singing at Concert Club.

the very brand Excalibur! Others shared his belief, and European diplomatists and statesmen poured

in confidential letters upon the author. Finally a letter was privately conveyed to the Canon from a German official, saying that the German Emperor expressed the hope that the time had come when "Scrutator's" visor might be raised, and his identity revealed.

Few people imagined until an itinerant piper gained fairly heavy damages for injuries the other day that masters of the Scottish national instrument made so much money.

Their revenue is derived from two sources—from those who fee them quickly to retire, and from those who love the pipes well enough to pay for a monopoly. Of the latter order was Wilkie, the painter. His aged mother was taken seriously ill, and he cast about for remedies. His friend, Mulready, approaching his house one day, heard sounds of subdued melody. As the door was opened to him, a roar from the pipes burst upon him. "My mither isn't well the day," Wilkie explained; "so I've got some music for her: she's aye fond of the pipes." And there, in her tiny sitting-room, was a full-blown piper, piping for dear life. Wilkie had booked him for a special performance, and was not willing that any of the melody should be wasted.

It may be consoling to Mr. Campbell to reflect, when he hears that members of his congregation wish to clear him out of the City Temple, that his predecessor survived attacks made by critics as hot as the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, as he used to say. A definite and fiery challenge was called forth by a prayer offered by Dr. Parker, in which occurred the sentence: "Do not disgrace the throne of Thy glory; remember, break not Thy covenant with us." This, said the critic, was blasphemy. How long was it to be tolerated? Such words were a disgrace to a Christian pulpit! Dr. Parker's reply was brief. Reproaches, he said, must not be levelled against himself, but against the man to whom he was indebted. The terms employed in the prayer, he admitted, were unusual and severe, but for their origin he would refer his critic to Jeremiah xiv. 21.

One of the characters in Disraeli's novels, as doubtless Dr. Edmund Gosse will have told us before these lines appear in print, was Bishop Wilberforce, presented in a manner which little pleased his Lordship. The two men had something in common in their infallible alertness in a difficult situation. "How's the old complaint?" Dizzy would ask of a man whom he did not remember. The Bishop was just as clever in meeting a hostile Archdeacon. "I have not the smallest recollection of him," he said, when the implacable one was pointed out. But he walked up to the Archdeacon, and regretted that he had not had an earlier opportunity for a chat. "I need not ask how you are after all these years. Do you still ride your grey mare?" he added. "Yes, my Lord; how good of you to remember her!" was the answer of the Archdeacon, surprised into good humour. "Then you *did* remember him, after all?" said a friend. "Not a bit of it," was the answer. "I saw the grey hairs on his coat, and I chanced the sex."

M. Messenger, who has left Covent Garden for the Place de l'Opéra, has been associated with many sides of musical life in England. His wife is well known in the world of music as Hope Temple, the writer of many charming songs, and her sister was the late Mrs. Lewis-Hill, whose love of music was so far from being satisfied by the Opera, to which she was a generous subscriber, that she had her own quartet at her house in Grosvenor Square.



Photo, Langflier.
THE COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH, SISTER OF MR. HARRY THAW.

The Countess of Yarmouth has gone to America to stand by her brother, Harry Thaw, during his trial for the alleged murder of Mr. Stanford White. Lady Yarmouth arrived in New York on January 18, too late to visit the prison that day, as the steamer was delayed, but she sent a wireless message assuring her brother that she would come to see him the following day. The meeting was most affecting.

European celebrity. They were all signed "Scrutator." Müller believed Gladstone to be the writer, and spoke with reverence of being able to use only a sword of wood while called upon to withstand one of the most powerful athletes of the age, who wielded

A STRIKING LIKENESS OF THE KAISER.



THE ANTI-SOCIALISTIC GERMAN EMPEROR, WHO CELEBRATES HIS FORTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY ON JANUARY 27.

The Kaiser's birthday finds him just emerging from his great struggle with the forces of Socialism, which threatened to carry all before them at the polls. His Majesty was known to be behind the vigorous movement that was made to check the advance of the party most distrusted by the upholders of the old order.

NO MORE POLITICIANS BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE PARIS OPERA.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



BEHIND THE SCENES UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM: SUBSCRIBERS OF THE PARIS OPERA AMONG THE PERFORMERS.

Considerable attention has been directed to the affairs of the Opera-house in Paris during the past week, and the promotion of M. Messager to the post of Director has been dealt with elsewhere in these columns. Drastic changes are about to be made in the conduct of Charles Garnier's magnificent house, not the least being the exclusion of subscribers from the "Foyer de la Danse."

This much-coveted privilege is enjoyed at present by some three thousand people, including Members of Parliament and public functionaries of all sorts. The foyer was largely patronised by those who believe that life can be seen at its best in the company of ladies of the ballet. If the prohibition does not create a rebellion, it will be because of sheer disillusionment.

REFORMS AT THE PARIS OPERA: THE COULISSES NOW CLOSED TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE PARIS OPERA: THE DRESSING-ROOM DURING A PERFORMANCE.

The invading of the wings and of the ballet-girls' foyer is now to be prohibited under the new régime. Private boxes on the stage are also to be abolished and the huge proscenium is to be reduced. A sight of the region "behind the scenes," so long the resort of distinguished Frenchmen, has always been sought after. Henceforward it will remain only a memory to the once-privileged subscribers.

ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·

ART NOTES.

THE little outcry against the unwholesomeness of some of the exhibits at the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers has had the effect of crowding the New Gallery. As a matter of fact, considering the character of Parisian art at the moment, and how many representatives of France there are in the International's exhibition, its innocence must be acknowledged as rather surprising. And, as it chanced, the most repulsive pictures come, not from Paris, but from Spain; while Germany contributes a series of etchings that are quite pre-eminent in sordid tragedy. England is still more or less honest and wholesome in her sculpting and painting and graving, and, despite the noise of protest, we think that the New Gallery has cleaner walls this year than it had during a former exhibition. But why the ugliness of Señor Zuloaga? Surely nothing is gained by the hanging of such a picture as "Le Vieux Marcheur," which has not even the often-cited but unsatisfying excuse of technical worth. To what poor purpose was the example of Señor Zuloaga's countryman, Velasquez, the whole range of whose art knows not a single passage of sordid painting! And how impotent the influence of that other compatriot, Goya, who was not stupidly, but exquisitely, repulsive, combining with the horror of his subjects a beauty of paint almost unparalleled in the history of painting.

Professor von Herkomer is not new to Royal Academy lecturing, so that his breach of the institution's laws in his recent lecture to the students was the more amazing. The Academy rule is that in the official lectures no mention must be made of the work of a living British artist. Whether or not the law be judicious, Professor von Herkomer broke it; but broke its letter rather than its spirit. He did not speak in belittlement, but in admiration of contemporaries; and the Academy Councillors should surely be found nodding, and have no ears for its Professor's indiscretions. Not a technical fault, but one that must have bewildered students lately instructed by Mr. Clausen's wise appreciations of all conditions of great painting, was the present Professor's strictures, and the manner of his strictures, on recent impressionary landscape-painting. Mr. von Herkomer had a right to deal with contemporary art abroad—no bond of red tape prevented him. But the least experienced in the guiles of the brush—and of lecturers—among his hearers must have seen the absurdity of his method of casting ridicule on the Impressionists. The camera finds it difficult enough to do justice to a Monet; much less justice is done by a copy drawn in black and white by a hand that has no sympathy, of a picture which depends for its effect solely on its elaborate colour-system. And yet Mr. von Herkomer thought he gave point to his ridicule of Impressionism by exhibiting to Royal Academy students obviously inadequate renderings in black and white of various pictures which had been shown him recently in Germany as examples of the technique invented by Claude Monet. This may be war, but it is not magnificent; and it is rather too poor a prank for a great painter to play.

No sooner had the Society—the Old Society—of Portrait Painters closed its doors at the New Gallery than the Modern Society of Portrait Painters opened



A CHARMING FRENCH ACTRESS AT THE NEW ROYALTY: Mlle. GABRIELLE DORZIAT.

OPERATIC NOTES.

THERE is no room for two opinions about the success of the German Opera Season at Covent Garden. Before the first performance had come to an end, all who were competent to form an opinion realised that German art was giving us of its best. It is not extravagant to say that the performances of "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan," and "Lohengrin" have been in every way worthy to rank with those that are given in the Grand Season under the direction of Dr. Richter, and the presentation of "Der Freischütz" left nothing to be desired. "The Flying Dutchman" has been given in better fashion at Covent Garden, but the performance might claim high praise if we did not judge it by the standard that has been reached by the other operas.

It is not easy within strict limits of space to set out the many merits of the performances that have delighted crowded houses during the last few days. In the first place, the London Symphony Orchestra deserves all possible praise; indeed, Herren Nikisch and Reichwein have testified to the quality of the response that the players make to the baton. The conductors themselves have not been content to give us exquisite and poetical readings of some of the most beautiful music known to the opera-house. They have shown a really remarkable skill in graduating the orchestral forces to the requirements of voices that have passed their prime, and we have been astonished to find singers whose best accomplishments belong to a past decade facing rôles of tremendous difficulty with complete success. A conductor concerned entirely with orchestral effects could have shaken all the music out of the voices we refer to in the course of a single act.

The chorus has distinguished itself. Not only has the tone been rich, not only has the pitch been good, but a quality of tone-gradation that is all too often to seek has been exhibited, and members of the chorus have moved as if their bodies belonged to the baton out of countenance.

Turning to individual performances, Herr Bussard made an excellent David in "Die Meistersinger," Dr. Felix von Krauss sang the King Mark music in fashion that has not been excelled by any performer we have heard.

Herr Herold repeated his familiar fine performance in "Lohengrin," and Herr Ernst Kraus, whose Walther von Stolzing left so much to be desired on the opening night of the season, sang the music of Max in "Der Freischütz" very well indeed. In "The Flying Dutchman," Mr. Hinckley's Daland and the Erik of Herr Naval were very good; and if the Dutchman of Herr Bertram was funny without being vulgar, on the dramatic side the singing made amends. Frau Bosetti sang very charmingly in "Die Meistersinger" and "Der Freischütz," and Frau von Westhoven rendered Senta's music quite charmingly, despite the occasional roughness of her high notes. The success of the season seems to be assured. Between the acts at the early performances the approach to the box office was thronged. According to present arrangements, Fidelio should be heard next week, and there will be almost as much interest taken in the appearance of Ysaye in the conductor's seat as in the music itself.

The German Season will not have any effect upon the ordinary season of Grand Opera. We understand that there will be two complete performances of the "Ring" during May.



Mr. McKim. Mr. Mead. Stanford White.
THE MURDERED ARTIST-ARCHITECT: STANFORD WHITE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

The other principals of the firm to which Mr. Stanford White belonged are Messrs. Mead and McKim. The firm has the reputation of being the best in New York. On another page we illustrate Stanford White's successful application of art to architecture.—[PHOTO. ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

its first exhibition at the Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. Less representative and no more modern than its prototype, this new society has yet sufficient talent and a sort of usefulness as its justification. W. M.

them, and have not sought to stare the conductor's baton out of countenance.



THE WORK OF THE DEAD ARTIST-ARCHITECT, STANFORD WHITE:
A DECORATIVE ENTRANCE TO A DINING-ROOM.

This ornate doorway, relieved against the wall of plain marble, produced a most charming effect, and was considered one of Mr. White's triumphs in interior decoration.

THE WORK OF AN ARTIST-ARCHITECT, THE LATE STANFORD WHITE, FOR WHOSE MURDER MR. HARRY THAW IS BEING TRIED.



THE ARCHITECT'S WIDOW,
MRS. STANFORD WHITE.



THE ACCUSED MILLIONAIRE: HARRY THAW, PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE POLICE JUST AFTER HIS ARREST.



MRS. THAW, THE ORIGINAL MODEL
FOR THE "GIBSON GIRL."



STANFORD WHITE'S SKILL IN INTERIOR DECORATION: THE DEAD ARCHITECT'S DINING-ROOM
IN HIS COUNTRY HOUSE ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. White was one of the greatest sybarites among modern Americans. He surrounded himself with beautiful things, and his residences were marvels of luxury.



STANFORD WHITE'S BEST-KNOWN WORK:
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK,
AND THE TOWER WHERE HE HELD HIS
FAMOUS SUPPER PARTIES.



THE ARTIST ECLIPSES THE ARCHITECT: STAIRCASE IN STANFORD WHITE'S NEW YORK HOUSE.



STANFORD WHITE'S FEELING FOR CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE: A "POINT OF INTEREST"
ON A LONG ISLAND ESTATE.

The designs of the great New York firm of McKim, Meed, and White will have a lasting effect on American architecture. Their work ranges from the Boston Public Library to the new Pennsylvania terminus in New York, and they triumphed in their combinations of beauty with utility. Of the three partners White was probably the most brilliant and original. He had studied for a painter, and his colour-sense was the keynote of his decorative success. So largely did he use actual antiques in his schemes that it was said he had raised the price of antiques all over the Continent. His taste inclined towards the bizarre for interiors, but he was also master of severe classical simplicity when he chose.

BURNING-OUT THE MOORISH FOX: THE SULTAN'S TROOPS START FOR RAISULI'S STRONGHOLD.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HALFTONES.



ON THE WAY TO ATTACK RAISULI: THE SULTAN'S TROOPS LEAVING TANGIER.

Our Illustration shows the Shareefian troops passing out of Tangier on their way to attack Raisuli in his stronghold. If among the hills near Zinat the picture makes any suggestion of regularity in formation, it may be remarked in extenuation that the path taken by the troops at the point where the photograph records their progress is a narrow one. As soon as the open country is reached, all semblance of discipline is left behind, and the troops proceed to follow their leader in the

fashion that seems most pleasant to them. Although Sir Harry Maclean has brought discipline to a few companies, and exacted a certain amount of attention to orders from the artillery, the rank-and-file of the Moorish army is on no terms with discipline, as we understand it, and if pressure were to be put upon the soldiers, they might respond by asking for the arrears of pay that the Maghzen is quite unable to find. Raisuli's present whereabouts are unknown.

DEVASTATED KINGSTON: WEST INDIAN SCENES AND TYPES.



OFF THE BURNT WHARF OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY: THE FIRM'S LINER "ORINOCO."

Almost the entire quay-front of Kingston was burnt out by the fire which followed the earthquake. One of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's wharfs was destroyed, not both, as was at first reported.



THE CHARMING HOMES OF THE WEST INDIANS: A TYPICAL KINGSTON HOUSE.

There is a great deal of delightful open-air life in the West Indies, and the architecture has adapted itself to the colonists' needs. No more charming country houses could be imagined.



Photo. Duperly.

A TYPICAL JAMAICA COOLIE GIRL.

The West Indian negroes behaved well during the catastrophe. There was little disorder; but the earthquake was followed by a great outburst of religious fervour.



Photo. Brennan.

A GREAT RENDEZVOUS OF ENGLISH VISITORS: THE NOW RUINED CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL.

All the great hotels of Kingston were crowded with English visitors at the time of the earthquake. Fortunately no one was killed at the Constant Spring Hotel. It was here that Mr. Henniker Heaton was staying. He found his bedroom shattered, and the roof entirely lifted off.



Photo. Duperly.

ANOTHER TYPICAL COOLIE GIRL OF JAMAICA.

The negro population of Jamaica, especially the women, are very picturesque. They dress in bright colours, and wear the most wonderful bandanna handkerchiefs.

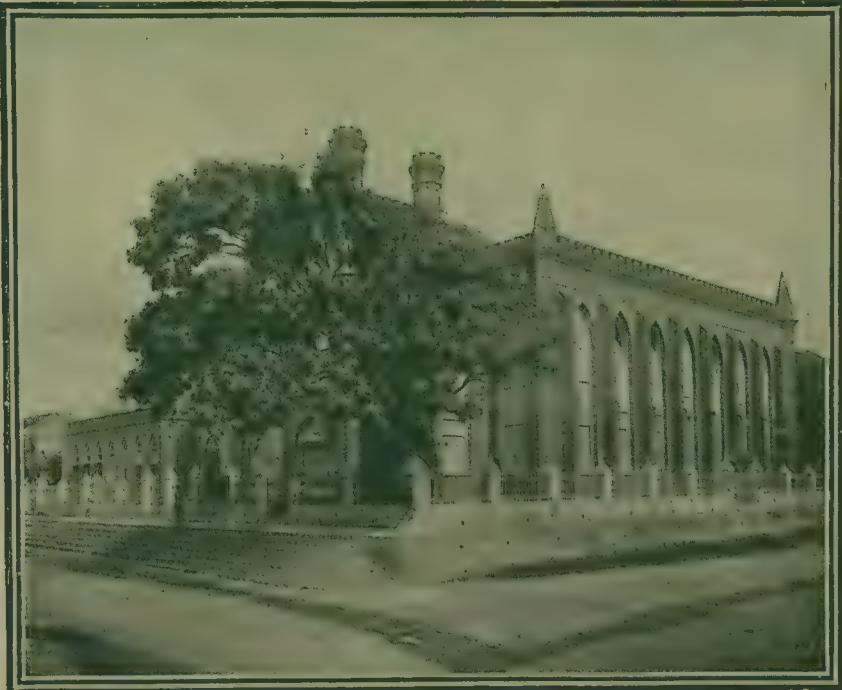


Photo. Parkhurst.

COKE CHAPEL, NOW IN RUINS.

The Chapel stood at the corner of Church Street and Queen Street, in the very heart of the ruined district. The centre of the town suffered most severely from the shock, and scarcely a public building escaped.



Photo. Duperly.

A CURIOSITY OF THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1692: THE GALDY TOMB.

The tomb is that of Lewis Galdy, a Protestant refugee, who was born at Montpelier. He was swallowed up by the earthquake in 1692, but was thrown out to sea by a second shock, and managed to swim until he was rescued. He died at the age of eighty.

THE PROGRESSIVE AMIR: HIS MAJESTY AS GARDENER, ART-PATRON, EDUCATOR, AND SOLDIER.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG AND A. FORESTIER FROM AUTHORITATIVE SKETCHES.



1. THE AMIR DIRECTING THE LAYING OUT OF HIS STRAWBERRY-BEDS.

The Amir's garden runs along the side of the main walk in the Palace grounds. His Majesty has made himself acquainted with European methods of strawberry-growing, and he had his strawberry-beds laid out in irrigation trenches. At any time his Majesty may inspect the garden, and he is quick to reward industrious workmen, but justly severe on the negligent.

3. EDUCATING THE COURT: THE AMIR CONDUCTING A CINEMATOGRAPH ENTERTAINMENT IN THE PALACE.

The Amir considers the cinematograph of great educational value, and he uses it to instruct the Court regarding the world beyond his own borders. In the great Durbar Hall he assembles between 400 and 500 of his chief officials, to show them the living pictures. His Majesty turns the handle himself and gives a description, seizing every chance to drive home a moral, and where he can he quotes his favourite poet Sadi. The most popular pictures are those of the Coronation of King Edward, British military scenes, the life of a racehorse, and a torpedo-boat run are also received with delight.

2. THE AMIR INSPECTING HIS NEW ART SCHOOL, KABUL.

Close to the new school buildings the Amir has erected a beautifully equipped art school. There are twenty students, who copy pictures, principally landscapes, in oil and water-colour. At the side of the drawing is a picture painted in the school by an Afghan subject. It represents the Amir as G.C.M.G.

4. A LESSON OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR: THE AMIR DIRECTING A MIMIC ATTACK IN OPEN ORDER.

The Amir followed the Russo-Japanese War very closely, and mastered its strategic lessons, which he is now teaching to his own army. On field days he instructs the chiefs in the methods of the attack in open order. He is before everything a soldier, and has had military text-books translated into Persian. The Amir's uniform is of khaki, and he wears the "Sam Browne" belt. On field days he is in his element, the observed of all observers, and the most strenuous man on the parade-ground.

THE KINGSTON CATASTROPHE: VICTIMS AND RUINED BUILDINGS.



Photo, Draycott.

THE LATE DR. THOMAS SAVAGE.

Dr. Savage belonged to Birmingham. His nephew and niece are also missing. He was a passenger by the Elder, Dempster Line.



Photo, Disperly.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, NOW RUINED: KING'S HOUSE, ST. ANDREW.

The Governor's house was a relic of old colonial days, and still kept its name of the King's House. It was occupied by Sir J. A. Swettenham.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT LAMONT.

Lieutenant Lamont, who was killed in the earthquake, joined the West India Regiment in 1906. He was twenty-eight years of age.



Photo, Fairhead.

REVERSED BY THE SHOCK: QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

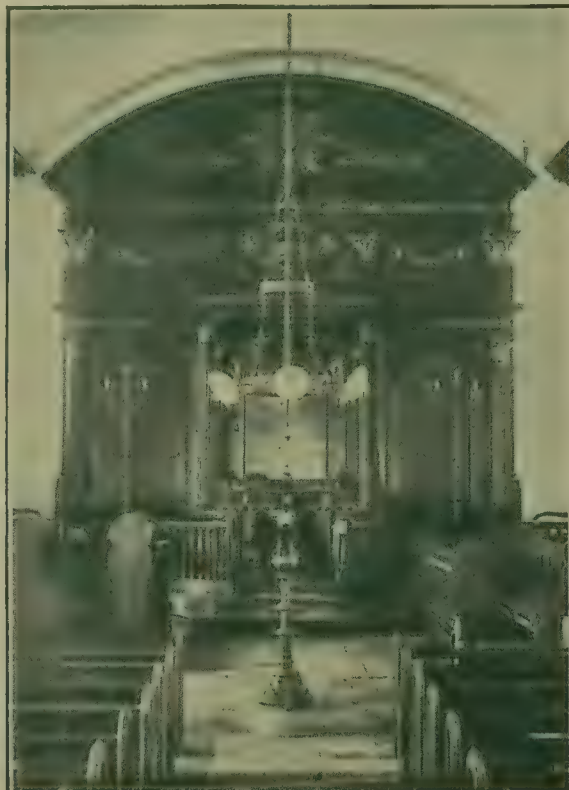
The complete reversal of Queen Victoria's statue was one of the strangest freaks of the earthquake. Originally it was turned away from the Parade, which it now faces. It was otherwise intact.



Photo, Parkhurst.

THE COLONIAL BANK, OF WHICH THE TREASURE VAULTS ESCAPED.

The whole upper part of the building was destroyed, but fortunately the treasure vaults are intact. The buildings stood in Harbour Street, the great commercial thoroughfare of the West Indian capital.



ONE OF KINGSTON'S LOST TREASURES: THE PARISH CHURCH, INTERIOR.

The parish church contained some interesting relics, the tomb of Old Benbow, the sturdy British Admiral. The inscription told how Benbow died of a wound in his leg, received during an engagement with M. Du Casse, November 4, 1702.



THE LATE MAJOR HARDYMAN.

Major W. F. Hardyman, who died of his injuries, had been seventeen years in the 1st West India Regiment. He served in the Ashanti campaign, and was in his forty-second year.



Photo, Baker.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE PARISH CHURCH, KINGSTON.

The Parish Church was very dear to the inhabitants of the town on account of its age and historic associations. It contained, as we have noted, the tomb of Admiral Benbow. The side aisles were of more recent date. The original foundation dated from 1682.



Photo, Gould.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CONSTANTINE.

Captain T. Constantine was the Kingston local superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. He was a valued servant of the line and very popular with the passengers.

THE KINGSTON CATASTROPHE: PERSONALITIES AND SCENES.



Photo, Duperly.

THE SCENE OF THE HOSPITAL'S DESTRUCTION: UP PARK BARRACKS, WITH THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT'S BAND ON PARADE.

Up Park Barracks took fire immediately after the earthquake, and the military hospital was burnt down. Forty-five invalid soldiers were burnt to death.



Photo, Thomson.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE: LADY SWETTENHAM.

Lady Swettenham has been most devoted in her care of the injured. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. R. P. Copeland, of Kibblestone Hall, Stifford.



Photo, Duperly.

THE NOW RUINED HARBOUR OF KINGSTON.

Since the earthquake the harbour has been closed to shipping owing to the great alterations in the sea bottom. Nearly all the wharfs are burnt out.



Photo, Dr. Whitney.

THE NOW RUINED RACECOURSE OF KINGSTON.

The Kingston racecourse, which lay in a beautiful situation, has been entirely destroyed by the earthquake; the grand stand and offices are in ruins.



Photo, Lafayette.

A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH VISITOR TO JAMAICA: SIR ALFRED JONES.

Sir Alfred Jones, senior partner of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, was entertaining a party of English people at Constant Spring Hotel. Sir Alfred rendered great assistance to the sufferers.



THE OLD PART OF KINGSTON: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PORT ROYAL, ONCE BEFORE OVERWHELMED BY EARTHQUAKE.

Port Royal was originally the capital of Jamaica. In 1692 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and a great part of the town was submerged, and may still be seen through the water on calm days. It was after that earthquake that Kingston rose into importance.

MISS EDNA MAY'S NEW PART: "NELLY NEIL," AT THE ALDWYCH THEATRE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE DOVER STREET STUDIOS.



1. MISS EDNA MAY AS
NELLY NEIL.

2. ACT I.—FRIPP'S FRUIT-SHOP: NELLY'S SONG, "OH, I SING OF THE BRIGHT DAY."

3. SCENE FROM ACT II.: IN THE CORNFIELDS.

4. ANOTHER OF NELLY NEIL'S
PRETTY COSTUMES.

BOMBS FROM BALLOONS TO BE DISCOURAGED BY THE NEXT HAGUE CONFERENCE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RAFFAËLE.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT TWENTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR: THE MONSTER DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "LA PATRIE" ON A RECENT FLIGHT.

The "Patrie" is the most successful of the dirigible balloons. The French military authorities used it recently for an experiment in dropping explosives, a practice which is to come under the consideration of the next Hague Conference with a view to its suppression in warfare. This photograph was taken while the "Patrie" was going at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

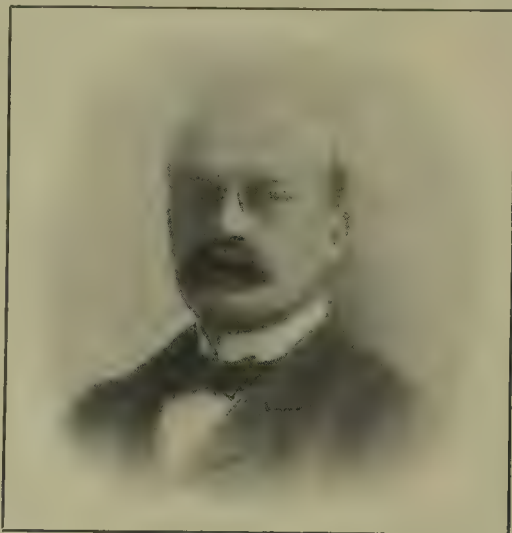
OUR MONTHLY SURVEY.

I AM glad to be able to record the increasing progress of cremation as a reverent and sanitary method of disposing of the dead. The extension of this practice is no doubt due to the better understanding of what cremation implies, and of the manner in which it is carried out. In Great Britain 13 crematoria have been established. During 1905 the total number of bodies cremated was 742; in 1904, 604 cremations were performed. At Golders Green, London, the number represented was 298; Sheffield is at the bottom of the list with six, while the Golders Green figures alone show an increase of 42 over the number for 1905. Woking, which I visited some years ago, on the invitation of the late Sir Henry Thompson, founder of the cremation movement, is the oldest institution, and has witnessed 2888 cremations since its establishment in 1885.

Objections to the practice of cremation have been founded upon two sets of circumstances, one sentimental and the other more or less legal in character. The former will in time be reduced and rendered obsolete when the process of cremation is understood to involve nothing offensive in itself or disrespectful to the dead; while when the horrors of ordinary burial are duly considered—bodies preserved in unsuitable soils, overcrowded cemeteries, and needless expense—public opinion will certainly veer round towards the approval of cremation to the fullest possible extent. The legal and allied objections are mostly represented by the idea that evidences of crime would be liable to be completely destroyed if cremation became the universal process for the disposal of the dead. This view of matters is, however, not justified by the circumstances under which alone cremation may be carried out. The process of death-certification, as it at present stands, is not infallible,

A NEW ARRIVAL AT THE "ZOO": THE FRIGATE BIRD.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. W. S. BERNIDGE, F.Z.S.



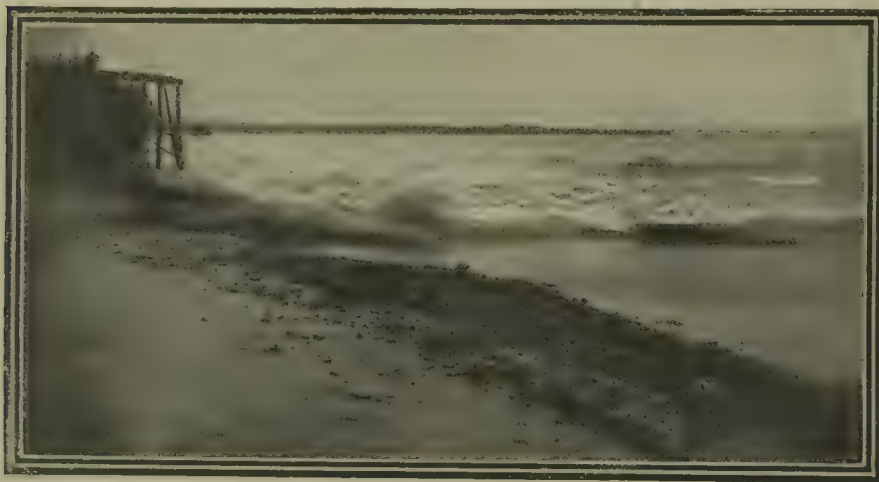
Photo, London Stereoscopic.

THE NEW ASTRONOMER FOR THE CAPE:
MR. SIDNEY S. HOUGH, F.R.A.S.

Mr. Hough succeeds Sir David Gill, whose assistant he has been at the Cape Royal Observatory. He is a former Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and was Isaac Newton Student of the University.

Most readers are aware that the vast majority of the microbes which afflict humanity belong to the plant world, and represent the lowest members of that division of living beings. It is, however, worthy of note that of late years, disease-producing organisms have been discovered such as must be classified in the animal series. Indeed, a separate branch of investigation has grown up around such parasites, and to this branch the term "protozoology" has been applied. An organism which was first discovered in 1880, and which is known to be the cause of malarial fever, is undoubtedly a low form of animal life. The parent type of such parasites is the Amœba, an animalcule familiar to all microscopists, and found in stagnant water, while there are resemblances between the Amœba and the curious leucocytes, or white blood-corpuscles which exist by millions in the blood of man and other animals. Again, a disease very fatal to horses and cattle in Africa, inoculated by the tsetse-fly, is caused by a parasite of animal nature; and it is a notable fact that the curious disease known as "sleeping sickness" is also due to the attack of an allied animal parasite which is conveyed to man by a related species of fly. Mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting malarial troubles to man, and curious relationships have been discovered to exist between the animal organisms and their insect pests. Thus, it has been shown that the commoner species of mosquito do not convey infection to man, while they have the power of conveying bird-parasites from one species to another. On the other hand, the mosquitoes which infect man cannot convey disease to birds.

The close of a year, amongst other interesting items, brings prominently into notice vital statistics concerning the health of the nation. Among such details, the existence of people who have attained to the dignity of centenarians forms a notable feature.



THE START OF THE BORE: THE ONSET OF THE WALL OF WATER.

AN ENGLISH TIDAL BORE: THE GREAT DIFFICULTY TO BE FACED IN DEEPENING THE DEE.

Should the scheme for deepening the Dee be carried out, the engineers will have to face the daily tidal bore. It is a twenty-foot tide, which with the wind behind it rushes up the river past Connah's Quay, presenting a wall of water from three to four feet high.



Photos, R. H. Gasquaine.

THE BORE ADVANCING UP THE RIVER.

by any means, as regards the detection of such a crime as poisoning. In the practice of cremation, certification is far more rigidly carried out, and where any doubt exists regarding the cause of death, post-mortem examination is made imperative.

There may and do exist differences of opinion regarding cremation viewed from a religious, or rather a theological standpoint. But eminent divines have supported cremation in the past, and many give it their adherence to-day. The resurrection of the body, if regarded as a fixed tenet of faith, it was pointed out by Canon Liddon, Bishop Fraser, and others, would involve no greater miracle in raising the dead from the ashes of a cremation-urn than in restoring them from the dust of the soil. It would be indeed a pity if religious ideas should interfere with sanitary progress, and this much may be said, while making allowance for theological conceptions. The better appreciation of what cremation implies in relation to the health of the living, should do much to dissipate objections; and it may well be left to the broad schools of theology to show forth that this mode of disposing of the dead does not violate any of the tenets essential to, and characteristic of, the Christian Churches.

THE JUNGLE-FOLK IN A SNOWSTORM: FREE LIONS AND TIGERS
IN THE HAMBURG MENAGERIE.

The great feature of Hagenbeck's animal park is the apparent liberty allowed to the wild beasts which seem to be at large among the spectators, although they are really well fenced off by ditches and concealed rails. During the recent snowstorm the beasts seemed scarcely at home.

This year's list gives the number of persons who have attained the age of a hundred years and over as fifty-seven. Of this number forty-one are women. From 1886 to 1905 it is computed that the existence of 868 centenarians has been recorded, nearly sixty-three per cent. of these being women. They are frequently met with in the workhouses, and I can remember the late Professor Humphry's observation that in respect of the mode of life led by the centenarians they did not appear on the whole to have lived specially careful lives, but, on the contrary, had often been most irregular in their habits. One aged example, it was said, not only drank like a fish, but drank everything he could get. Let us hope this is an exceptional example in the history of long-lived people.

The thought-reading craze has, I think, received its quietus. All sensible people can admire a deft trick and applaud its inventor; but when the ridiculous pretension to telepathy is instanced to account for feats ordinary conjurers practice without laying claim at all to supernatural powers, it is high time to enter a protest. Such protest has been made in the case of London performances, and with due effect.

ANDREW WILSON.

IN THE NEW SHAH'S CAPITAL: ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR AT TEHERAN.



THE PROCLAMATION OF A NEW SHAH: THE SCENE IN THE GARDENS OF THE CHAMSOL PALACE.

The photograph is an interesting reminiscence of the accession of the late Shah. It was taken on the day when Muzaffer-ed-Din was elevated to the throne, and the gardens are crowded with high functionaries and guards in attendance at the ceremony.



LIKE THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT'S TORTUOUS POLICY: THE BIZARRE CÉILING OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The Persian Parliament is only about three months old. One of the halls dedicated to the use of the members is weirdly decorated with fantastic panels of glass cut in geometrical forms, so that the effect is like that of precious stones. It is kept cool by a fountain in the centre.

ACTUALITIES AND CURIOSITIES OF CURRENT NEWS.



THE RUINS OF KIRKBY CHURCH.



THE RUINS OF ANNESLEY CHURCH.

TWO NOTTINGHAM CHURCHES DESTROYED BY FIRE ON CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.

Kirkby Church was burnt down on the night of January 17, and on the following night Annesley Church was also burnt. The police believe that the fires were the work of an incendiary, and they have arrested a tramp on suspicion.



Photo. Topical.

THE SCENE OF A MOHAMMEDAN SERVICE FOR THE SHAH: THE MOSQUE AT WOKING.

On January 18 a Mohammedan service was held in the mosque at Woking in memory of the late Shah. It was attended by the Persian Legation.



Photo. Halfpines.

AN ECHO OF THE NATAL RISING: THE SALE OF THE REBEL CHIEF BAMBAATA'S CATTLE.

A great herd of cattle and goats which belonged to Bambaata, the head of the late rising in Natal, has been put up to auction, and a sum of £1200 was realised.

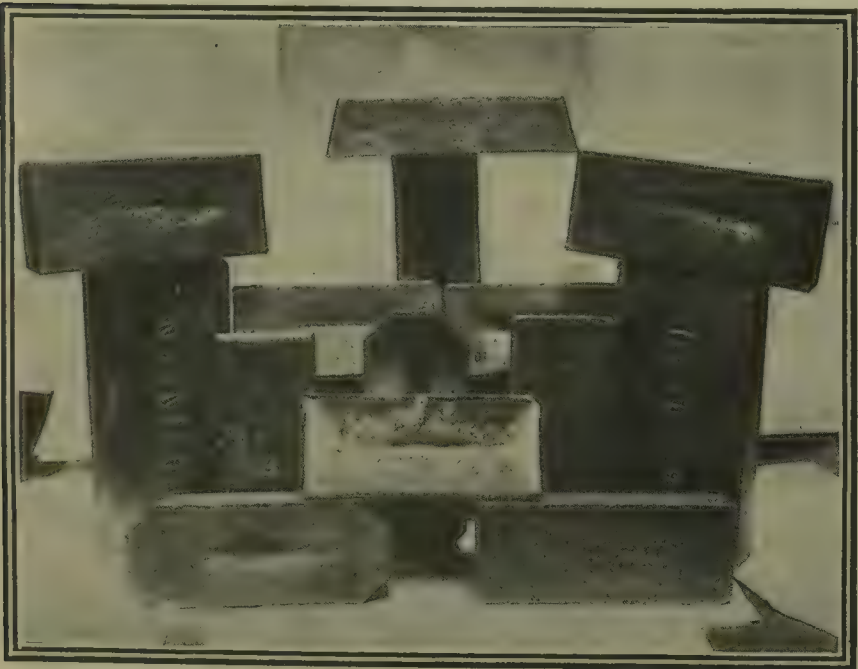


Photo. Halfstones.

WEALTH FROM THE TRANSVAAL: £45,000 WORTH OF BAR GOLD.

The gold, the result of recent crushings in the Transvaal mines, was photographed at the Standard Bank just before it was shipped to England. So much actual wealth, except in the person of a millionaire, seldom faces the camera.



Photo. Topical.

OFFICIALS OF THE POWERS AND OTHERS IN ABYSSINIA.

From left to right the names are: Ilg, Councillor of Menelik; Dr. De Castro (Italian Sanitary Officer), Major Ciccodicola (Italian Plenipotentiary), Mr. Clerk (Assistant to British Minister), and Commandant Le Roux (French journalist).

"The English nation is the first in the world in matters of personal cleanliness, and it is, therefore, all the more astonishing that so little serious attention is paid to the proper care of the mouth and teeth. The consequence is—and this is fully proved by statistics—that the English have more defective teeth and endure more suffering from diseases of the digestive organs than any other people in the world."

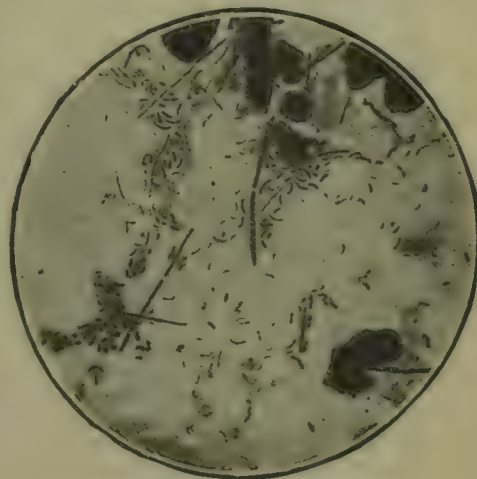


When one thinks of the fact that not millions but milliards of microbes and bacteria—of which this actual photograph of a minute drop of tooth moisture forms a specimen—are living in a neglected mouth, it seems nothing less than disgusting to allow such destruction to continue in our mouths and teeth.

It is simply incredible that there still exist many educated people who refuse to realise that it is an absolute necessity not only for the preservation of teeth, but also for the general health, to take regular care of the mouth and teeth.

Odol arrests most thoroughly and effectively all fermentation and decomposition in the mouth. Everyone who uses Odol regularly every day insures the greatest protection for his teeth and mouth that scientific discovery has up to the present made possible.

This liquid antiseptic dentifrice is daily used by thousands of doctors and dentists themselves.



Bacteria found in the human mouth,
1000 times magnified.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, who has been staying at Sidmouth, returned last week to his cathedral city. Dr. and Mrs. Randall Davidson are expected at Lambeth Palace on Feb. 14.

The historic church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, has become a nursery of Bishops. No fewer than six of its clergy have within recent years attained episcopal office. These are the Bishops of Grahamstown, Southampton, Thetford, Glasgow and Galloway, Likma, and Argyll and the Isles.

Norfolk Churchmen are taking a warm personal interest in the Congress of 1907, which will be held at Yarmouth. Dean Lefroy has made an earnest appeal that the programme should not be overcharged with academic subjects. He wishes the practical side of ministerial and lay life to be earnestly considered. A real service will have been rendered if, by the Dean's influence, the Church Congress "hardy annual" can be eliminated from this year's proceedings.

The Bishop of London has been spending his usual New Year holiday at Bournemouth, and has spoken on behalf of the East London Church Fund. "Observations during the past year," he said, "have convinced me that people in the East-End have become more lovable and more attractive than ever. The brightness, cheerfulness,

and courage with which they meet difficulties, discouragements, trials, and grinding poverty, with lack of employment, are a credit to themselves and the admiration of all."

The Rev. J. Stuart Holden, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Portman Square, has recently joined the Committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation. Mr. Holden is rapidly taking his place in the public life of London, and is drawing large congregations of young people to his Sunday evening services.

The fourth annual Church Parade of the L.C.C. tramway men took place on Sunday evening at St. Mark's Church, Kennington. The Bishop of Kingston was the preacher. The lessons were read by conductors and motor-men who are members of the brotherhood.

The jubilee of the Leeds Church Institute was observed last Thursday. The Archbishop of York visited Leeds in order to give the address at the thanksgiving service. The Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Bickersteth) has issued an appeal for £1200 to remove the debt on the present building, to which a chapter hall and other rooms were added recently.

Canon Body, who is in very good health this winter, hopes to conduct on Feb. 11 a quiet day for the clergy of West London at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of London will address Church workers in the evening. V.



ART IN ARCHITECTURE: ONE OF THE LATE STANFORD WHITE'S MOST DECORATIVE DESIGNS.

The building is that of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in New York. It is rather unfortunate that the surrounding buildings should be so extremely utilitarian in appearance. Mr. White was, of course, the victim of the Thaw murder.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR ANTIPON.

MARVELLOUS CASE OF WEIGHT REDUCTION.

Non-Commissioned Officer's Experience.

AMONG the thousand and one letters of gratitude and praise received by the Antipon Company, from which extracts are occasionally published by the Press (the originals may be examined by anyone at the offices of the Company), there are not a few which may be looked upon as "records" of weight reduction—something beyond the ordinary—which exhibit the marvellous fat-absorbent powers of Antipon in a supreme degree. The following letter from a non-commissioned officer at Devonport easily falls into this category:—

"Devonport, June 14, 1906.

"I am grateful to you for the great benefit I have derived from Antipon. It is a marvellous remedy. I have been reduced to normal weight after taking six bottles. I was 13st. 5lb. before taking the course, and have lost 2st. 2lb., and I am thankful to state that I am very fit in consequence. I do not hesitate for a moment to state that this valuable discovery is the only permanent cure for obesity, and an excellent tonic as well.

(Signed) "F. G.—, Sergeant, R.G.A."

Here we have a case of a person putting on flesh notwithstanding a necessarily active life entailing considerable physical fatigue. Yet six bottles of Antipon suffice to reduce his weight 2 st. 2 lb., and at the same time to brace him up to a high degree of physical fitness.

This case should serve as an object-lesson to stout people who have wasted time and money without avail on the old-fashioned remedies (?), involving famine fare, mineral drugging, cathartics, and other abuses, which at the best only succeeded in producing a temporary decrease of weight by weakening the whole organism. The Antipon treatment is based on solid scientific facts. Its tonic virtues are such that the entire digestive system is benefited, the appetite is rendered keen, and the digestion perfected. Hence nutrition leaves nothing to be desired. Wholesome food in plenty strengthens and reinvigorates the subject, while the gross masses of superfluous fatty matter are being rapidly eliminated. The extra food the subject takes does not go to form more superfluous fat, because Antipon has the further consummate virtue of destroying the tendency to make fat of everything eaten. That is the scientific basis which has made Antipon so wonderfully successful. Health is improved in every way. The dangerous internal fatty deposits that impede the functions of the vital organs are removed; breathing becomes easy, the action of the lungs being normal; the circulation is quickened, the fatty matter that weakens the muscles of the heart being removed; there is a marked improvement in the action of the skin and kidneys, hence the removal of impurities from the blood. Meanwhile, new muscular tissue is formed from the rich blood made by the wholesome food consumed and properly digested and assimilated; the muscles become firm, and the limbs

well moulded, the waist and hips normal. There is no more puffiness and bagginess about the cheeks, chin, and throat. The whole body benefits, and perfect proportions are the result, with renewed health and staying power, graceful poise of body, ease and alertness of movement. There is greater nerve force and brain activity. After a course of Antipon one feels years younger, and looks it, too. Stout people who are inclined to be sceptical are advised just to try the effect of a single bottle; there will then be no doubt as to the virtues of Antipon, both as tonic and fat-absorbent.

Antipon is a palatable liquid, slightly tart, in appearance like a light red wine. It is perfectly harmless, and causes no discomfort or inconvenience, being neither laxative nor the opposite. The simple, pleasant treatment is so unobtrusive that it may be followed without the most intimate friend being aware of it.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc., or, in the event of difficulty, may be obtained (on remitting amount), post free, privately packed, from the Sole Manufacturers, The Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Dr. Ricciardi, a well-known Paris physician, has recently written for the benefit of the stout: "I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product that I have ever met with for very quick, very efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous. You are at perfect liberty to make whatever use you like of this letter, as I like to do justice to such perfect products."

WHY REMAIN OVERBURDENED WITH FAT?

Extraordinary Curative Powers of Antipon.

Not worry and anxiety nor even ill-health seems to affect many over-stout people in the way of decrease of bulk. They are constitutionally fat; whatever remedies they have tried appear to have had no other than a temporary effect in reducing their weight. Starve and drug themselves as they may, the tendency to excessive fat formation remains, and as soon as exhausted nature warns them that they must take nourishing food to regain strength and stamina, the enemy reappears. Many sufferers are altogether disheartened, and naturally so, because they have neglected the one remedy which, while absorbing and ejecting the superfluous masses of fatty matter, gradually destroys the fatal tendency to abnormal stoutness. The allusion is, of course, to Antipon, the enormous

success of which is the wonder of the world. Rational, scientific, reliable, pleasant, and harmless, the Antipon treatment is now acknowledged by every competent authority to be "the standard remedy for the permanent cure of obesity." And it is so simple and easy a treatment, so unobtrusive and convenient, that it can be followed without any other party suspecting that any special treatment has been adopted. Antipon is a refreshingly tart liquid, purely herbal as to ingredients, and can be taken at any hour without fear of stomachic or intestinal disturbance.

Apart from its extraordinary fat-absorbent powers, whereby from 8 oz. to 3 lb. are taken off within a day and a night of the first dose, an initial decrease which is followed by a steady daily diminution until complete and lasting cure, Antipon possesses the most remarkable tonic properties, especially upon the digestive system. It creates a healthy, natural appetite, and perfects the digestive process, so that the hearty meals taken (there are no troublesome restrictions) are properly digested and assimilated. Thus the whole system is built up anew while the fat-absorption is progressing. A strong, wiry frame and perfectly symmetrical proportions of face and figure are the final reward. Contrast this wonderful result with the perspiring, flabby, lethargic condition from which many have been almost life-long sufferers! Then again, the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys are now free from the dangerous fatty deposits which impeded the natural action of those organs. The circulation is normally active, and breathing is easy. Why, indeed, remain overburdened with fat when these beneficial results may be positively attained by pursuing a consistent, but not necessarily protracted, course of Antipon?

Stout reader, do you wish to make sure that all these statements and promises are absolutely true? If so, inquire at the offices of the Antipon Company, and ask to see the originals of hundreds of letters from grateful persons of both sexes who have permanently benefited by the Antipon treatment, and have gratefully acknowledged their lasting indebtedness to the discoverers of Antipon. If these fail to convince, nothing but a trial of Antipon will.

Colonial readers of *The Illustrated London News* will be glad to know that Antipon is stocked by Wholesale Druggists in Australasia, South Africa, Canada, India, etc., and may always be obtained by ordering through a local Chemist or Store.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc., or, in the event of disappointment, may be obtained (on sending remittance), post paid, privately packed, direct from The Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

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The Michelin

Detachable Rim

The Michelin Detachable Rim, which made its first public appearance in the "Grand Prix" race, and materially contributed to the success of the Renault Car driven by the winner, is now ready for sale to the public in its amended and improved form. Full particulars, price, &c, can be obtained from the Michelin Tyre Co. at their Showrooms. A detachable rim, embodying all the latest improvements, can be inspected at the Birmingham Motor Show, Stand No. 167, and after the close of this Exhibition the wheel will be on view at Sussex Place.

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Telegrams: "Pneumelin," London.

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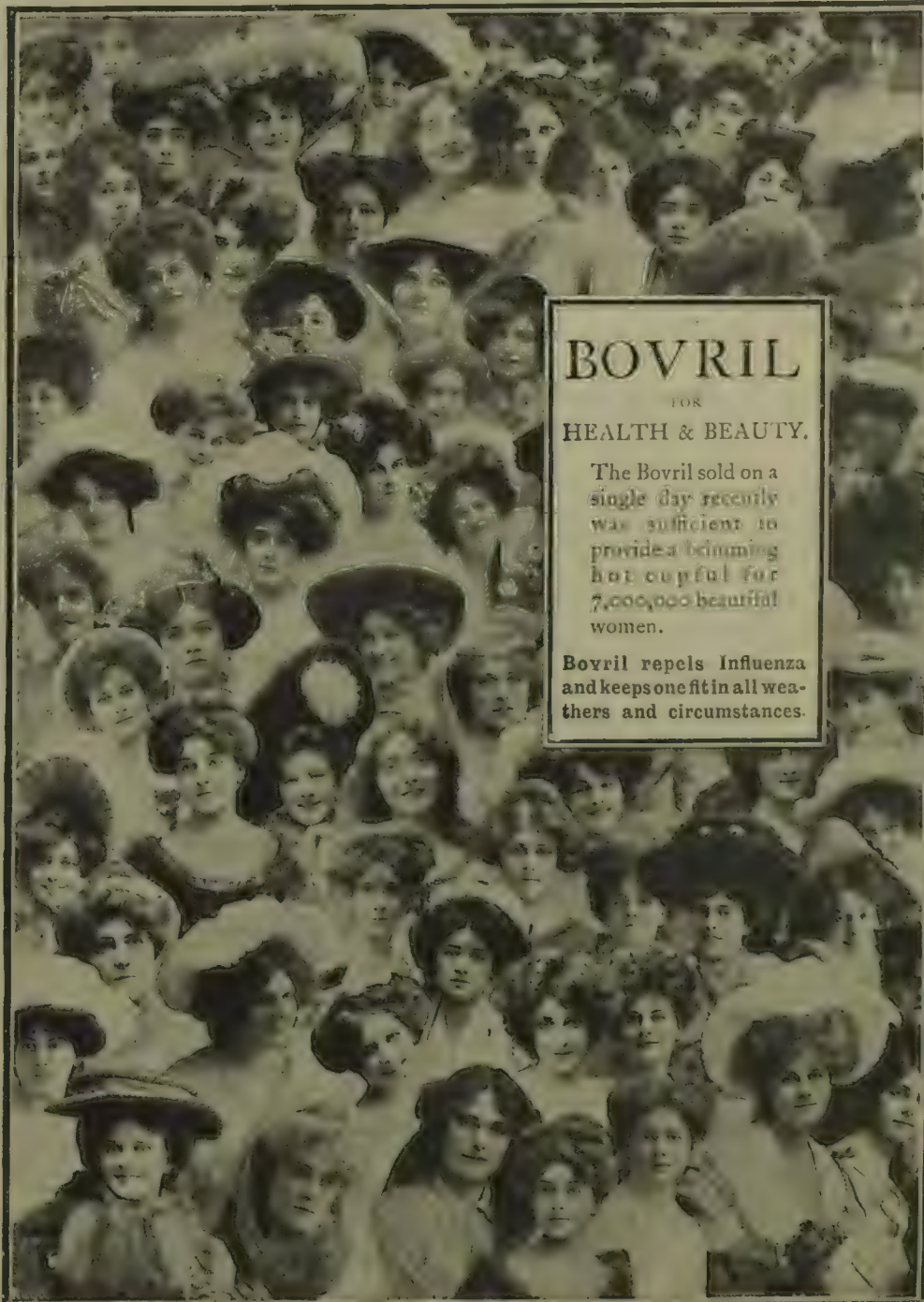
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BY SPECIAL
APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE
EMPRESS
OF RUSSIA

SOLD IN
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AND
1½ & 2½ TINS



Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS

WRITE FOR "HINTS ABOUT BABY," BY A TRAINED NURSE,
POSTCARD TO JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO. FORDINGBRIDGE VIA SALISBURY.

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HEALTH & BEAUTY.

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single day recently
was sufficient to
provide a brimming
hot cupful for
7,000,000 beautiful
women.

Bovril repels Influenza
and keeps one fit in all wea-
thers and circumstances.

LADIES' PAGES.

IT is curious how there is in some cases a general habit of blaming a certain institution or custom, and at the same time it is universally followed. This is the case with holding bazaars or sales of work. These certainly over-done affairs have been flourishing exceedingly in the land lately, but while people of every rank and connected with institutions of all descriptions patronise the method of raising funds, a good word for it is rarely heard. The new Bishop of Jarrow has had the courage to speak the favourable word, and so to bring his theory and his practice into harmony. Accompanying his wife, Mrs. Nickson, to open a bazaar, the Bishop expressed strong approval of such methods of raising money for a parish, declaring that "bazaars contributed also to social benefit and spiritual advancement." Of course the preparations bring people together, regardless of social class, and in the narrowness of our middle-class society, that is a very desirable thing; and also by causing efforts to be put forth for some good and impersonal end, they are no doubt an aid to spiritual advancement. Yes, the Bishop "had reason!" But apart from that, he is to be particularly congratulated on openly upholding what most people occasionally join in for their own purposes, while yet nearly everybody talks as if it were a despicable proceeding to raise money in that way—which is hypocrisy, the worst of vices!

Another Bishop has made a sympathetic reference to the position of an inadequately appreciated class of women—clergymen's wives. His Lordship observes that "the clergyman's wife has to attend to her home and bring up her family, and at the same time to be a rather more active and ubiquitous person than the parson himself. In many cases the wife of the clergyman in a poor parish has broken down by attempting to do what is impossible. This sort of thing has destroyed and still continues to destroy many valuable lives every year." The Bishop wishes to see this burden lightened by the voluntary offer of large bodies of other ladies to form "centres of usefulness from which they can go out and do the same work that now is being done by clergymen's wives." No doubt, a good deal can be so done to help the clergy, and in many East-London parishes ladies of position and leisure are already rendering great service in this way. Lady St. Helier, better known to everybody as Lady Jeune, has since her widowhood devoted much of her time to this sort of work in an East-End parish, and many other women of high station are doing the like charitable deeds. But no doubt "the harvest is ready, but the labourers are few"; while in smaller towns it is even less possible than in London for the clergy to obtain such assistance. The clergyman's wife, however, has a unique position; nobody can really quite take her place in parish work, except perhaps her own grown-up daughters. The truth is, nevertheless, as important for a clergyman's wife as for any other mother to recognise—that the primary duty of the mother is



DINNER BLOUSES.

The top model is created in pink embroidered chiffon velvet, with revers of cream silk; while the other blouse depicted is carried out in black lace edged with velvet, and worn over white lace.

towards her own children and home, and only when this is discharged has she a right to dispose otherwise of any of her time and strength.

The poor Hindu women, taught that their religious duty is to destroy their own lives on the death of their husbands, if possible, or failing that, to live through the rest of their days, after they are widowed, in uttermost misery and degradation, believe it to be a sacred obligation, and patiently endure all that is demanded of them. The British Government long ago declared the burning of a living widow on her husband's funeral-pyre to be murder on the part of all accessory to the act; yet still many of the poor women desire, as a pious act, to commit suicide in the torturing flames. A remarkable case has just been reported from Nepal in a Hindu journal, showing that the native women still do not revolt against the time-honoured sacrifice demanded from them. An elderly woman announced her intention to immolate herself on her husband's funeral-pyre, and was at once honoured for it and visited by all her relatives and acquaintances. The pyre was made, and 15,000 people assembled by it; but at the last moment the Government officials intervened and prevented the burning of the live woman. She had already distributed all her large possessions, and left herself penniless. She then went back sadly to her home, lay down, and refused all food, dying of sheer starvation nine days after her previous sacrifice had been prevented. Is it not extraordinary what can be done by education from childhood up and by the force of current opinion?

It is just the same with the foot-binding of the Chinese girls. It is universally testified by missionaries that the women themselves are the staunchest supporters of the shocking practice from which they themselves suffered torture in their childhood, and still suffer in their crippled helplessness every day of their lives. The more enlightened men, and the best mind in China, that of the Dowager Empress herself, are now, however, awake to the evils of the practice, in preventing the women from doing their duty in the world adequately, apart from the suffering that they endure, and the Dowager-Empress has recently followed up her previous edicts condemning the practice by announcing that after a certain date she will not continue any lady in a Court appointment whose children's feet are bound. Equally significant was a great ceremony that took place recently for handing over to native management the Anti-Foot-Binding Society, that was originally established and has been worked for some years by foreigners. Li Hung Chang gave this society a considerable sum of money, and other Viceroys of provinces have issued circulars in its favour, but it is a great advance, and hopeful for the Chinese women of the future, that native men and ladies have now arranged to control and work the organisation. This attempt to restore the women of China to their natural powers of usefulness is, of course, a part of the general reorganisation of the land. Even Eastern men are obliged to recognise that a whole

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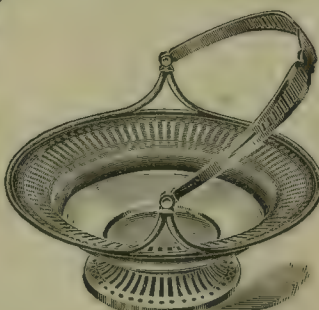
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Prince's Plate	£3	5	0	
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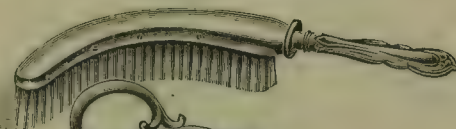


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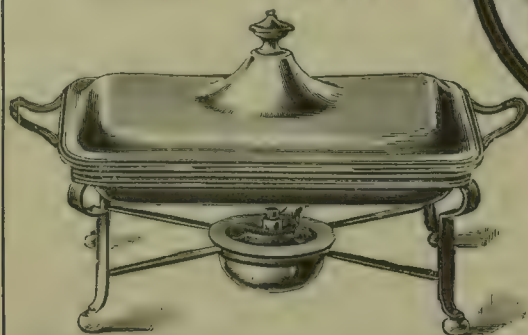


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Breakfast Dish, Oblong shape, 9½ in. long, with loose inner dish.
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Catalogue 25 gives full particulars.

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nation is kept down and injured by any practice that degrades the women of it and diminishes their power of work. The Dowager-Empress herself, being of Manchu family, is not foot-bound. The Christian missionaries have always insisted on their converts not binding the feet of their girl children, and they say that it is felt to be the hardest condition they have to impose.

In many ways the Chinese are a very clever people, but owing to the foot-binding practice, much of the work that we consider appropriate for women is done there by men. The men do all the laundry work, and they monopolise cooking as an occupation. Detractors of the female sex will say that that is why the cookery of China is famous! Miss Carl, the American artist, who lived for over a year in the Empress Dowager's palace while painting her Majesty's portraits, tells us that, with hardly any appliances, the Chinese cooks would turn out a repast fit for Lucullus. "Shark's fins, deer's sinews, birds'-nest soup, fish-brains, and many other extraordinary foods appear on the menu. No other cooks prepare duck, goose, and game to such perfection. Their soups are of unrivalled delicacy of flavour, and they make delicious sweets." There is never any salt on a Chinese dinner-table; they consider the finest powdered salt to be still too coarse to be eaten uncooked. A small saucer of a very salt sauce stands by each plate, and if the food is not sufficiently salt for the diner's taste, some of this sauce is added. Rice and macaroni, which form a large part of even the wealthy people's diet, are eaten scalding hot, and are brought to table over a lamp in a sort of chafing-dish in order to ensure the heat being sufficiently maintained. The same rule holds good for their tea; it must be drunk all but boiling hot. The upper-class Chinese take their tea out of costly jade cups, because it is not so hot to the lips as porcelain, and therefore allows the beverage to be consumed hotter than a china cup does. They add to the tea—to the drink after it is poured out, that is—different sorts of dried blossoms, such as dried honeysuckle blooms, jasmine flowers, and other native sweet-scented flowers, which give a delicate and subtle flavour to the drink, and at the same time slightly sweeten it. It would be rather interesting to dry some of these scented flowers and try the experiment ourselves. The tea would have to be the very finest China product, and made and drunk in the Chinese method—that is to say, poured out after a very brief infusion, else the flavour of the flower would be overwhelmed by the over-strong taste of the tea-leaf itself.

The magnitude and variety of the work in which Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Limited, of Oxford Street, London, combine excellence and beauty can better be realised by securing a copy of their recently published book entitled "Decorative Contracts," in which may be seen many photographs of



A SMART WALKING COSTUME.

Composed of a dark plaid cloth, with a velvet bolero to match any one of the colours introduced in the material.

great interest. This firm deals in the decorations of some of England's most magnificent private residences, as well as theatres and hotels, etc., all over the world.

Velvet, the material of the hour, will unquestionably remain fashionable until quite the hot weather of summer next dawns upon us. This delightful material is now made so pliable, light, and thin that it cannot in future be regarded as a winter-dress fabric exclusively. A very handsome Riviera dress is made in a moss-green chiffon velours, corselet fashion, with a dyed lace blouse top, over which can be worn a "new Empire" coatee of cream coloured cloth, trimmed with silver. It is slightly double-breasted in front and fastened across by silver cords from one silver button to another; there are five in number altogether on each side, the cords being of graduated width, so that the top buttons are nearly on the shoulders, while the lowest ones, at the artificially placed waist, below the bust, are only four inches apart. There is a pleated basque of the white cloth, edged round with silver cord, and the collar and tiny revers at the throat are of green velvet, this being the only trifling detail to connect the paletot with the skirt. Striped velvets—not corduroy, but alternate stripes of corded silk and velvet—are being used for making smart skirts, with coats in plain velvet harmonising in colour. The velvet stripe is much wider than the silk one, and occasionally, the colours of the velvet and silk are different. One I have seen had a soft nut-brown velvet stripe, combined with a fawn-coloured silk stripe; another, which made an evening dress, had a four-inch wide green velvet stripe, alternating with a narrow one of pink corded silk. In the last-mentioned case the skirt, for evening wear, of the green-and-pink striped velvet, was made corselet fashion, with a loose Empire back, though fitted tightly by means of a lining at the sides and front.

One of the most important items in life to-day is, "How to Invest Money," but we think this difficulty could be overcome by the study of the great increase in the prices of precious stones; in fact, there is no better investment for a little spare capital than jewellery. Every one of us, however, has not ready cash to pay for such luxuries, but many could afford a little money each month, and the *Times* system of payment is a very convenient one for this, for, after all, it is only investing money by way of instalments, and receiving realisable property increasing in value. Of course, there is one thing always to be considered—namely, that the purchase should be made from a firm who have the reputation for not charging extra for articles purchased under these conditions. It is best to write to a high-class firm, who advertise to sell their goods upon these terms, and get their catalogue, and then it is easy to select any article from it, and propose to purchase it in the aforesaid manner. A firm of any standing whatever should not charge above their catalogue prices, especially as there is always now a cash discount of 5 per cent. for goods bought, and paid for upon the spot.

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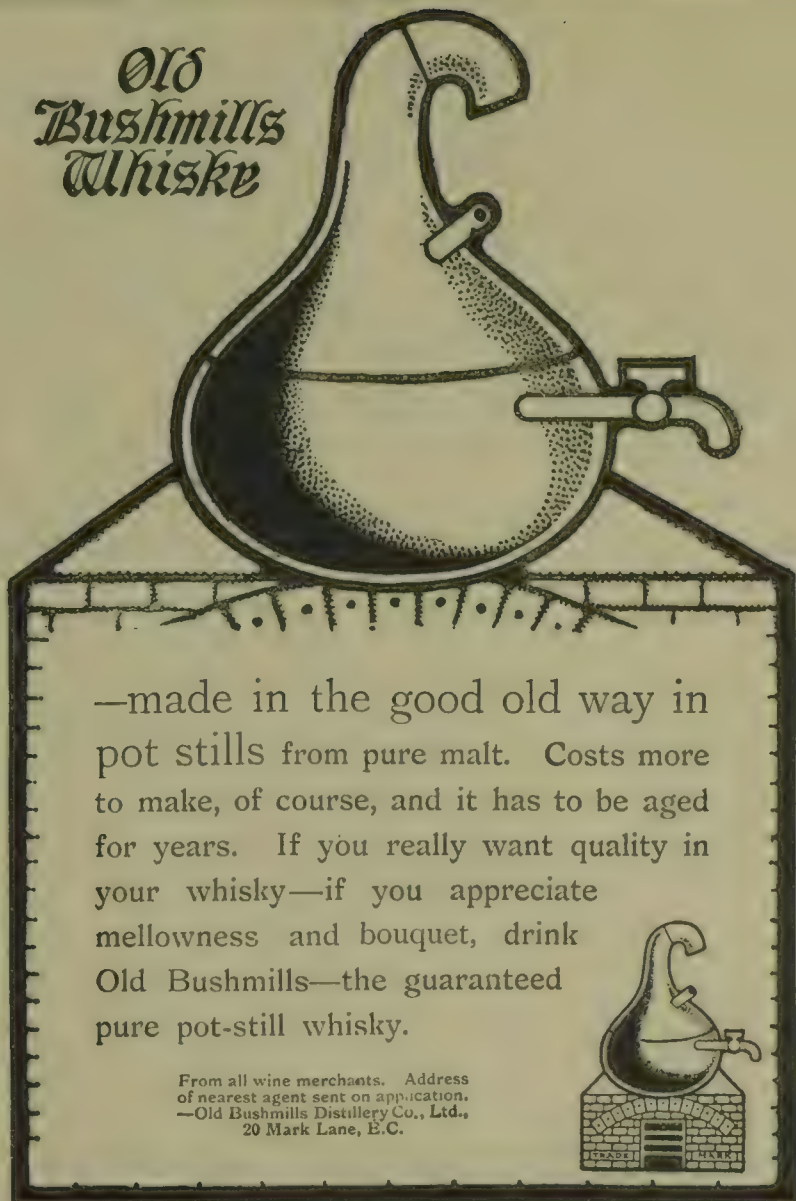
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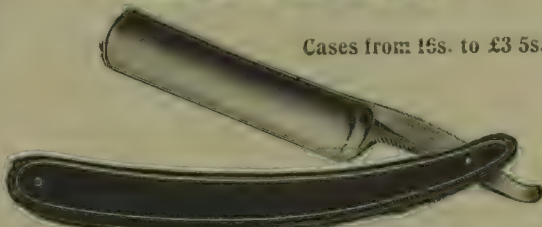
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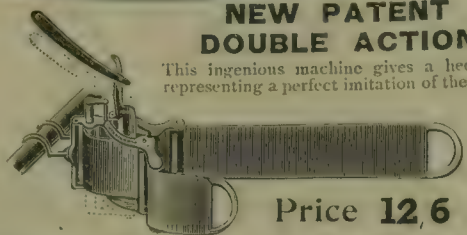
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**MORE YEAR-BOOKS
FOR 1907.**

"**LODGE'S PEERAGE**," issued by Messrs. Kelly, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. It is specially valuable for its information connected with collaterals. The book, which contains 2300 pages, has been reduced to 21s. net.

A special feature of "Debrett" (Dean and Son) is the full obituary of Peers, Baronets, Knights, and Companions who died during 1906. The book also gives very exhaustive information upon the various Orders of Knighthood, and it has an interesting article upon the selection of titles by new Peers.

For those who desire less exhaustive information, and wish merely to refer to the personalities of living notables, "Walford's County Families" is invaluable. While it is itself a peerage in little, its scope is, of course, wider, for it is a general biographical index to all the landowners of consequence.

Still more condensed, but also wonderfully minute, considering its wide range, is Kelly's "Handbook to the Filled, Landed, and Official Classes." It is particularly useful for references to Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, King's Counsel, and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of learned societies.

"The Clergy Directory and Parish Guide" (J. S. Phillips) gives information which is not obtainable from

ordinary sources, and for this the editor acknowledges the help of many of the Bishops' secretaries. The work is thus enabled to chronicle with great accuracy the

or sportsman can very well do without. In addition to statistics, there are well-informed articles upon everything that relates to stock-breeding.

movements of the clergy throughout the provinces. It gives detailed lists of the officials of each diocese, and also a general directory of the clergy of all ranks.

"Dod's Peerage" is another extremely handy little book, which carries its information about persons of rank as far as those who are styled Honourable. In every case of a title the heir is given.

"The Royal Blue-Book," which embraces the names and addresses "of the better-class private residents" in the district roughly comprised by the area from Hampstead to Chelsea, and from Finsbury Circus to Hammersmith, now claims to be the most correct book of its kind. This necessary adjunct of the writing-table is in its 170th edition.

Among other works of reference we have received Herbert Fry's "Royal Guide to the London Charities" (Chatto and Windus), and the *Daily Mail* "Year-Book," published by the Associated Press. This is a triumph of out-of-the-way statistics, set forth in the manner of its great god-mother, and the book makes one free of everything under the sun, even to the Fabians' remarkable programme.

We have to acknowledge further the *Live-Stock Journal* Almanack, which no country gentleman, farmer, or sportsman can very well do without. In addition to statistics, there are well-informed articles upon everything that relates to stock-breeding.



THE TOBOGGAN RUN AT ST. MORITZDORF, WHERE CAPTAIN PENNELL LOST HIS LIFE.

Captain Pennell, V.C., Staff Captain of the Administrative Staff of the Southern Command, was hurt when tobogganing at St. Moritzdorf, and died on January 19. The toboggans in the photograph were specially built to obviate accidents at corners. They are fitted with a sliding seat that enables the rider to throw all his weight backward on making a sharp turn.

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Your complexion largely depends upon the way you treat it. You are careful about the food you eat, because you recognise the fact that if it be unsuitable it will injure your health. It is, however, just as important to make a wise choice of the soap you apply to your skin, because unsuitable soap will just as certainly ruin your skin. You would not dream of regularly using strong chemicals in your food, and it is every bit as absurd to apply strong chemicals to the delicate texture of your skin or to your hair, the loss of which is so dreaded by almost everyone. The moral is therefore plain and obvious. Ascertain which is the right soap, and wherever you are, always insist on having the right soap.

It may, however, be urged that there are innumerable varieties of soap, each claiming special merits, but the makers wish to show clearly to the minds of all unbiased readers that "Pynozone Soap" possesses such striking merits that it ought to be preferred to any other. The idea should be dismissed from the mind that the true test of a soap is its appearance, the wrapper that encloses it, its scent or its colour. A soap may look nice, have a pleasant perfume and be put up daintily and yet be injurious to the skin. If, however, you use "Pynozone Soap," you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have the highest achievement in modern soap-making, a soap that is absolutely pure, delightfully fragrant to the sense of smell, that lathers well, possesses great antiseptic and skin tonic powers, and is equally suitable for bath, toilet, nursery, the sick room and shampooing.

The Way to Preserve Your Complexion

Everyone recognises the fact that a beautiful complexion is a most invaluable gift, but what people frequently fail to realise is that the most perfect complexion will deteriorate if it fails to receive proper care, whilst an indifferent complexion



"Pynozone Soap" the one perfect toilet soap.

may be greatly improved by careful attention. It is impossible to avoid exposing the skin to the cold dry winds in winter, or scorching sun in summer, but it is possible to counteract the effect of these things by using a perfectly soothing and emollient soap such as "Pynozone." No one who values a good complexion can afford to neglect "Pynozone Soap," which has already won for itself a secure place on the washstand

and in the bath-room of all who value personal beauty. If you would like to have some very useful and interesting facts about the care of the skin, and the cure of the various ailments to which it is subject, you will find a leaflet enclosed with every tablet of "Pynozone Soap" which is packed full of information. It is as full of hints and



"Pynozone Soap" is the ideal bath soap.

ideas as an egg is full of meat, and readers cannot fail to appreciate this little compendium of scientific facts.

"Pynozone Soap" for the Toilet

As a toilet soap "Pynozone" is unsurpassed and unequalled. The great point of advantage about "Pynozone Soap" is this: Whilst other soaps merely take dust and dirt off the surface of the skin "Pynozone Soap" extracts it from the pores, and the advantage of this must be manifest. It first of all gives health to the skin, and enables it to perform its functions thoroughly; next it makes it look clear and clean, and keeps it free from pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, or greasiness of appearance. K. L., Newton Abbott, writes: "I am about to order a third tablet of 'Pynozone Soap,' as it is the very best I have ever used, and seems to take away all tired-looking pallor, leaving on the skin a rosy glow." If you want a perfect complexion soap you are confidently recommended to use "Pynozone Soap," the soap that beautifies.

"Pynozone Soap" for the Bath

However delightful a hot, cold, or tepid bath may be under ordinary conditions, the pleasure is greatly enhanced if "Pynozone Soap" be used. The fragrance of the soap, the ease with which it lathers, the sense of perfect cleanliness that it produces, all combine to produce a feeling of complete satisfaction and comfort which no one can fail to appreciate. If you are fatigued or over-tired, nothing is so refreshing and invigorating as a "Pynozone" (pines and ozone) bath, and you have but to experience it once to be convinced of its superiority to every other bath soap on the market. Nurse — writes, from St. Leonards-on-Sea: "Several of my patients use 'Pynozone Soap,' and prefer it to any other as it is so refreshing."

"Pynozone Soap" for the Nursery

If there is any department of the home in which care should be exercised with regard to the soap used it is the

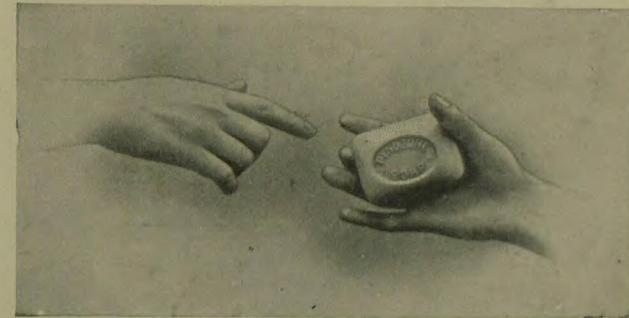
nursery. The consequences of applying coarse or inferior soap to the tender skin and silky hair of young children is so disastrous that no trouble in regard to the selection of soap can be too great if it enables one to get the right soap. In "Pynozone Soap" you have the right soap for the nursery, as it may be freely used for the youngest baby without the least fear of ill-effects following its use. On the contrary, it will enhance the beauty of baby's rosebud face, and render the sunny, silken hair even more soft and glossy. Mrs. E. M., Jersey, writes: "I find 'Pynozone Soap' most satisfactory, especially for baby's bath. It does not waste quickly as other soaps do that I have used."

"Pynozone Soap" for the Hair

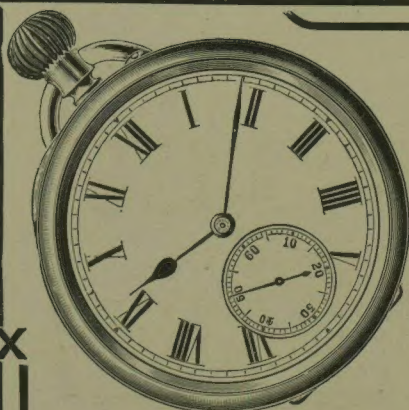
People purchase all sorts of weird powders for shampooing purposes without the remotest knowledge of their composition or of the actual effect they will produce on the hair and scalp, but as a matter of fact there is nothing so good for the hair and for the scalp as "Pynozone Soap." It brings health and vigour to the scalp, and it is now generally recognised that if the health of the scalp is thoroughly maintained baldness and thinness of hair will be avoided. The manufacturers have been surprised at the chorus of praise from those who have used "Pynozone Soap" for the hair. Mrs. M. B. R., Holywell, writes: "We find 'Pynozone Soap' excellent for cleansing both hair and scalp," and H. R., Runcorn, writes: "I have found 'Pynozone Soap' excellent for washing the head, for which purpose I specially wanted it."

Are you using "Pynozone Soap"?

The firm want you to recognise that if you wish to have the best soap on the market, and the soap that will preserve and beautify both your skin and hair, you must have "Pynozone Soap." Surely it is worth your while to have a perfectly made, scientifically combined, and absolutely pure soap, the value of which is attested by thousands who have used it, rather than a soap about which you know little or nothing. "Pynozone Soap" is supplied by all Chemists, Drug Stores, and at all branches of Boots, Cash Chemists, in tablets at 6d., or three in a box for 1s. 6d. Should your Chemist be out of stock he can obtain it for you, or the makers will supply it direct and post free if you write to the Pynozone Company, Castle Road, Kentish Town, London.



"Pynozone Soap" keeps the hands soft, white, and smooth.



Gentleman's 18-ct. Gold English Keyless Lever Watch, 3-Plate Movement. Compensation Balance, Breguet Spring. Crystal, £10. Half Hunter, £12 10s. Handsomely Engraved Monogram Free of Charge.

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COCOA

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 3, 1906) of MRS. ARABELLA VERNON, of Penallt, Weston-super-Mare, widow, who died on Dec. 4, has been proved by Harry St. Barbe Goldsmith and Reginald Carter, the value of the property being £84,522. She bequeaths £2000 each to the Lifeboat Institution, the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the West End Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, the National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, the London Fever Hospital, the Ragged School Union, the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the London Female Preventive Reformatory Institution, the Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, the Brompton Cancer Hospital, the Field Lane Ragged Schools, the Royal United Hospital, Bath, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Guy's Hospital, and the Western Ophthalmic Hospital; and £1000 to the Unendowed French Reformed Evangelical Church, Bayswater. Subject to the payment of a few legacies, she leaves one moiety of her residuary property to Harry St. B. Goldsmith, and the other, in trust, for Reginald Carter for life, and then for such charitable objects as he may direct.

The will (dated Dec. 17, 1902) of SIR RICHARD ELISHA FARRANT, of 9, Park Square West, Regent's Park, and Rockhurst, West Hoathley, Sussex, who died on Nov. 21, was proved on Jan. 12 by William Morris junior and Ernest Henry Starling, the value of the estate being £80,634. He gives £500 to his wife, Dame Fanny Farrant; £1000 to William Morris; £500 to Ernest

Henry Starling; and, during the life of Lady Farrant, £200 a year to his brother Thomas, £100 a year to his sister Eliza, and £85 a year to his sister Harriet. Subject thereto, all his property is to be held in trust for his wife for life, and on her decease divided into fourteen parts, two of which he leaves to his brother, two each to his nieces Mary Violet English, Grace Farrant, Lizzie Akehurst, and Florence Forrest, one each to his sisters Matilda and Eliza and his nephew George R. Davis, and the remaining one in trust for his sister Harriet.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1905) of SIR CHARLES PHILIP HUNTINGTON, BART., of The Clock House, Chelsea, and Astley Bank, Darwen, who died on Dec. 23, was proved on Jan. 15 by Dame Jane Hudson Huntington, the widow, William Balle Huntington, the brother, Graham Fish, and John Hargreave Wraith, the value of the estate being £222,781. The testator gives his freehold residence in Chelsea, with all the furniture at both his houses, to his wife; £500 each to his executors; and £1000 each to the children of his sister Mrs. Harriet Emily Dunaway. All other his property he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his children.

The will (dated July 31, 1903) of MR. FRANCIS LEACH, of 20, Cleveland Square, who died on Dec. 2, has been proved by Godfrey Leach and Basil Leach, the sons, the value of the property being £64,455. The testator gives £200 to the Rev. Thomas Wylde, £50 each to his sisters-in-law and three nephews, and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his four children, Godfrey, Basil, Mary Frances, and Gertrude Way.

The will (dated July 21, 1884) of MR. RICHARD BROWN EVERED, of 27 and 28, Drury Lane, and Oatlands, Horley, who died on Nov. 7, has been proved by Robert Hart, Daniel Bartlett, and Robert Pulsford Hart,

the value of the estate being £58,640. The testator gives £100 each to Daniel Bartlett and his nurse, Ann Franklin; and, subject thereto, leaves all his property to his wife for life or widowhood, or, in the event of her remarriage, £100 per annum, and then for his children.

The will (dated Feb. 27, 1900) of SIR AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GODSON, of Ashfield, Malvern, and formerly of Westwood Park, Droitwich, who died on Oct. 11, was proved on Jan. 2 by Dame Jane Charlotte Godson, the widow, the value of the estate being £50,091 8s. 9d. The testator gives the household furniture, etc., to his wife, and leaves the residue of his property, in trust, for her for life, and then for his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Ruth Tennyson d'Eyncourt; certain plate and other articles to be treated as heirlooms.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1906) of MRS. SARAH MARIA HILL PIPE-WOLFERSTAN, of 7, Pembridge Gardens, Bayswater, who died on Nov. 19, has been proved by Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton Stanley Pipe-Wolverstan, the son, and Mrs. Marion Isabel Thacker, the daughter, the value of the property being £31,874. Subject to legacies of £50 to her son Egerton and £200 to Harriet Spencer, the testatrix leaves all her property, as to one seventh each, to her children Alfred Hercy, Horace Middlemore, Littleton Edward, Marion Isabel Thacker, Eveline Grace Elton, Elinor May French, and Ethel Henrietta Snelling.

The will (dated Dec. 23, 1904) of MR. HENRY VERRALL, J.P., of 26, Gloucester Place, Brighton, who died on Nov. 8, has been proved by his sons, Arthur Woollgar Verrall, Thomas Jenner Verrall, and Hugh John Verrall, the value of the estate amounting to £37,859. The testator gives £3000 each, the furniture and household effects, and various freehold properties in

(Continued overleaf.)

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A REMARKABLE BOOK ON THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., the distinguished authority on Hygienic Science and Health Questions, is evidently a believer in Thomas Carlyle's doctrine that there is no utility in pointing out misfortunes unless you at the same time indicate the remedy. In his remarkable little book, "The Art of Living," just issued from the press, Dr. Wilson not only points out that "Our first duty to ourselves is to check illness at the outset," but he follows up this admonition with the more welcome information how we are to do it. He, so to speak, says: "You have the evil of ill-health to fight. Now, here's the weapon to fight with. Strike for freedom." For example, he says: "Suppose a person has run down—feels languid and is easily tired. If he neglects this warning—for all such signs and symptoms are Nature's warning to us—the possibility is that he will pass further afield into the great lone land of disease. Can he do anything to save himself from such a disastrous result? In the vast majority of cases he can restore his vigour." How? Dr. Wilson tells his reader how without delay, adding at once this remarkable statement: "Probably he will be advised to take a tonic. This in the main is good advice. Unfortunately the number of tonics is legion, but if there exists any preparation which can combine in itself the properties of a tonic and restorative, and which at the same time can contribute to the nourishment and building up of the enfeebled body, it is evident such an agent must prove of the utmost value to everybody. I have found such a tonic and restorative in the preparation known as Sanatogen." How the distinguished author found this tonic he tells us in an interesting bit of autobiography. "Recovering from an attack of Influenza," he says, "and suffering from the severe weakness incidental to that ailment, Sanatogen was brought under my notice. I gave it a fair trial, and the results were all that could have been desired. In a short time my appetite improved, the weakness was conquered, and without the use of any other medicine or preparation I was restored to health." It is easy to believe that this experience led the doctor to make a thorough investigation into this specific which had served him so well. Sanatogen, he tells us, "combines two distinct elements—one tonic and the other nutritive." Further, it is no "secret" remedy, for, as he pertinently observes, "Its composition is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it." What the tonic and nutritive elements of Sanatogen are, and how they effect so much good, Dr. Wilson describes in simple, convincing terms. The whole passage is too long to quote, but one important remark of the writer may be given, namely, that one of the principal elements of Sanatogen "represents the substance which actually forms a very important, if not the most important, constituent of our brain and nervous system." How, through regenerating the nervous system, Sanatogen restores the functions of the digestive organs, and by rebuilding the whole body, compensates the wear and tear of latter-day life; how it does away with the need of stimulants, and cures the sick by the natural method of making the body strong enough to drive out disease—all this, in the delightful style of Dr. Wilson's language, makes engrossing and pleasant, as well as instructive, reading. This last contribution of Dr. Wilson to the literature of Health may certainly be calculated to carry joyful news to the ailing and weary. A limited number of complete specimen copies of the "Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., are being distributed free of charge. To obtain one of these copies the applicant must mention the *Illustrated London News* in sending his name and address to the publishers—F. WILLIAMS & Co., 83, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield,
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The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,
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LADIES. All the most beautiful Women use

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M^{me} ADELINA PATTI says: « Have found it very good indeed ».
For restoring and beautifying the complexion **it is unequalled**.
Chaps, Redness, Roughness, Sunburn, disappear, as if by magic.
Price: 1/3, 2/6 and 4/- per Pot. 1/3 per Tube.

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Of all Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

"G. B." SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE (Patented). The only chocolate dissolved instantaneously in hot water or milk, and therefore prepared much faster than cocoa.

The promptness of its preparation, its low price, and its high quality make it far superior to any chocolate or cocoa.

The ordinary powder cocoa, which is deprived of its cocoa butter, is not nutritive, but the "G. B." Soluble Chocolate is nutritive because none of its butter has been removed from it.

Moreover, it is highly digestive, because the process of its manufacture is perfectly natural.

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PURE WATER
for your Children
use a

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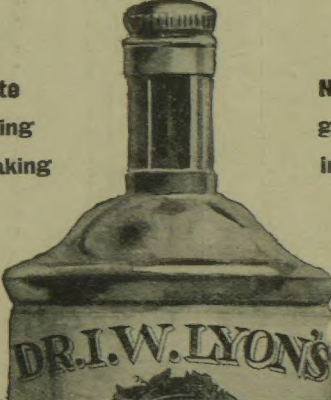


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Dr. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E., in his report to the British Medical Journal, says: "Berkefeld Filters afford complete protection against the communication of waterborne disease."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., says: "Berkefeld Filters remove all germs from water."

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No spilling
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No ruined garments
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Cleanses, Preserves, and Beautifies the Teeth without injury; imparts a Natural Fragrance to the Breath.

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Very convenient for Tourists.
Price 1/-.

Prepared by the eminent Dental Surgeon,
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Brighton to his daughters, Annette Sarah and Marian Elizabeth, and the residue to his said three sons.

The will (dated April 16, 1890), with five codicils, of Mr. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, of 9, Talbot Square, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 18, was proved on Jan. 8 by Colonel William John Mackintosh and Ernest Alexander Mackintosh, the sons, the value of the estate being £38,951. He gives £100 each to his executors; £200, and £10,000, in trust, for his daughter, Eleanor Isabella; and the residue of his property to his three sons.

The following are other important wills now proved—
Mr. George Shepherd, Holmes Villa, Bacup . . . £170,963
Mr. James Goddard Lear, Seafeld, West Kirby, Chester . . . £158,640
Mr. John Joseph Connolly, Chalton Street, Euston Road, and 17, Highbury Hill . . . £63,971
Mr. James Scales, Thornhill, Falkirk . . . £45,221
Mr. Edward Kerrison Harvey, Grey Friars, Norwich, and Montague House, Lowestoft . . . £44,518
Mr. Charles Wigley Wicksted, Shackenhurst, Worcester . . . £35,700

Mr. John Denbigh Hannan, Morningside, Harrogate . . . £24,931
Mr. George Phelps, Zetland Road, Bristol . . . £23,816
Mr. Henry Pentreath Richards, Caihness Drive, Liscard . . . £21,932

Considerable interest has been aroused in London by the news of M. André Messager's appointment to the office of Art Director of the Grand Opera in Paris. M. Messager has held the same office in Covent Garden, and though it is impossible for any man in such a place to please everybody, M. Messager has shown himself the possessor of considerable talent and great industry. As a conductor, we have not admired him; his rule has always seemed too rigid, and his singers have had very little scope; but his knowledge of music and his estimate of an opera's possibilities have been of great value to the Syndicate. M. Messager has written music of all kinds, and, like so many other men who hold high positions in the musical world, he is an organist of more than ordinary talent. It will be remembered that one of his ballets, "Les Deux Pigeons," was

given last year at Covent Garden, to inaugurate the revival of dancing in the Opera-House, while his comic operas, "Véronique" and "The Little Michus," have won him many admirers in this country. Doubtless, the question of his successor at Covent Garden is one that will give the Syndicate seriously to think. Of course, the appointment of an Englishman would be very popular.

T. B. Browne's "Advertiser's A.B.C." has now attained its majority. The editor, however, claims that the manhood of his publication dated from its birth, although this does not, he contends, preclude growth and progress. It presents a faithful record of the advertisement Press of the British Empire, with scales, calculations, and other advertising values in the fullest and most convenient form. The editor notes that there are now 4840 recognised advertising mediums.

Willing's useful "Press Guide" maintains its reputation as a very convenient work of reference. It gives in a very brief form, with unmistakable contractions, the publication particulars of every leading paper in the kingdom. There is also an exhaustive index.

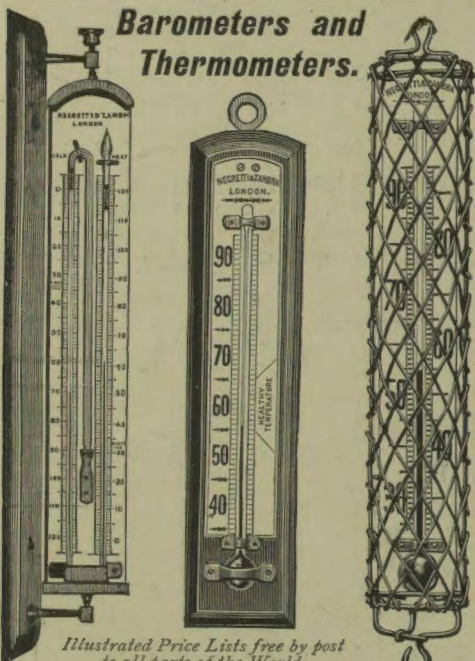
BABY'S AWFUL MISERY.

EYES SORE AND INFLAMED AND EYELASHES FELL OUT. SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA.

"My little son had an attack of measles, which left his eyes in a shocking state. The lids were inflamed and sore, and every lash fell out. They would be stuck in the morning, and bleed when washed, causing untold suffering to the child. I tried nearly everything without success until I got Cuticura, and from the first application I have had cause to be thankful. Before I had used one box of Cuticura Ointment the lashes were growing, and at the end of a few months he had a crop of lashes of which any person might be proud."—Mrs. C. Todd, Old South Head Road, Waverly, Sydney, N.S.W. Reference, R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

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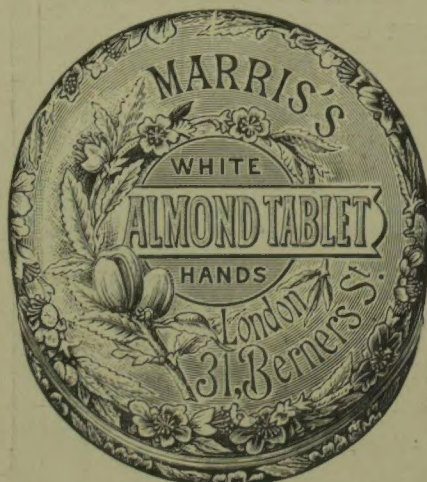
"The Lancet"—"A convenient and valuable remedy."
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Harrison Weir, Esq.—"Your Ozone Paper has got rid of my Asthmatic affection; it is the only remedy which gave me permanent relief."
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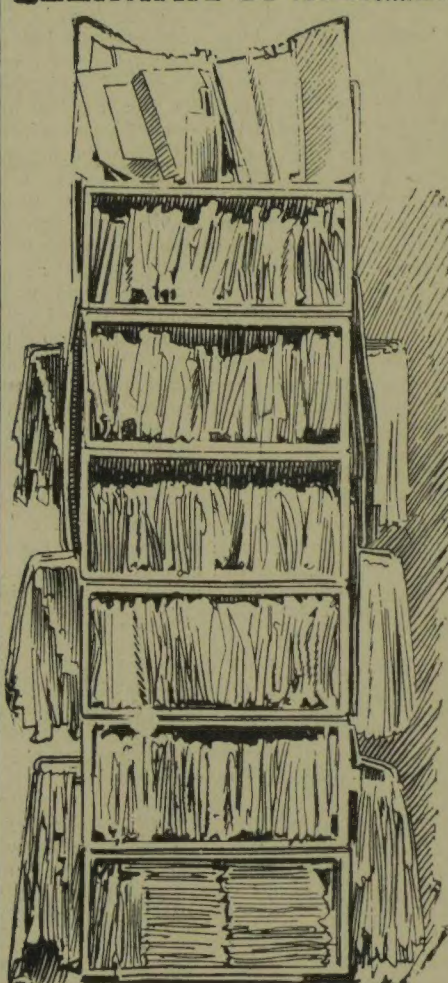
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THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS FOR EASY SHAVING.
WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.
The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK—
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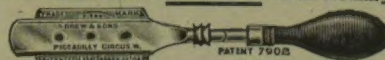


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